The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Owen, Samuel Owen, and C. E. Smith, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, WM. OWEN,
SAM'L OWEN,
C. E. SMITH.

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1880.

The business will in future be conducted by the said William Owen and Samuel Owen, trading under the style of Wm. Owen & Son, by whom all accounts will be received and paid.

Signed, WM. OWEN,
SAM'L OWEN.

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1880.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

Great Preparations for the Demonstration at Warren, O., To-Night.

Gen. Grant to Preside, and Senator Conkling to Deliver the Speech.

Prominent Democrats in Ohio Declaring Themselves for Garfield.

Lively Times Anticipated at the Saratoga Democratic Convention To-Day.

The Majority of the State Committee Already Assured to Tammany.

Gens. Franklin and "Baldy" Smith Now Engaged in Running Hancock.

The Rebel Claims Letter Written upon Their Earnest Solicitation.

A Circular Letter from Gen. Weaver Addressed to Greenbackers Everywhere.

He Advises Strongly Against Fusion with Republicans or Democrats.

The Outlook in Indiana as Viewed by Various Correspondents.

OHIO.

THE WARREN DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Republican demonstration at Warren, Ohio, to-morrow, will undoubtedly be the largest political meeting ever held in that State outside of Cincinnati. Large delegations from Pittsburg and all Western Pennsylvania towns will be present. West Virginia will be largely represented.

A BIG TIME ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, O., Sept. 27.—The great Wigwam built for the Grant-Conkling meeting is completed. The Wigwam will hold 10,000 people. The railroads have taken off freights in order to run passenger trains to accommodate the greatest political meeting ever held in Ohio.

MEETING OF BUSINESS-MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—A large meeting of business-men was held to-night for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. George H. Ely, a member of a prominent iron firm, presided. The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries included many of the most substantial men of this city. Speeches were made by Mr. E. R. Perkins, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, and C. B. Lockwood, nominee of the bolters for Congress, but who afterwards withdrew; Congressman Townsend, ex-Congressman Parsons, Amasa Stone, of the Lake Shore Railroad; Dan P. Eells, President of the Commercial National Bank; and others. A series of resolutions were adopted favoring the present tariff and financial policy of the Government, and praising its stability. All present resolved to close their places of business on election-day and work for the Republican ticket.

SENATOR CONKLING

left Buffalo at noon and arrived at Ashtabula, which place he left this evening for Warren. Gen. Grant, who will arrive in the morning, will be met by the Reception Committee, consisting of Congressman Townsend, Mr. A. Hanna, John Todd, and others, and, after breakfasting at the Kennard House, will take a special train for Warren. The outlook is that the meeting will be the grandest ever held in the State. Excursion trains will be run on all the railroads. Already crowds have begun to pour into Warren.

OUT FOR GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLADO, O., Sept. 27.—No political event which has occurred in Northwestern Ohio ror a long time has occasioned so much interest and comment as the announcement by the Vocke Brothers, of Napoleon, that they intended to vote for Garfield and Arthur on business principles. Particulars of the great defection was received in this city to-day through the medium of private correspondence. For many years these gentlemen, who are the largest distillers and control some of the heaviest business interests in this section of the State, have been among the positive and influential German Democrats of Henry County, always reliable in moral support and money contributions. Their dissatisfaction with the Democratic outlook was known to only a few of their personal friends until a few evenings ago. On the occasion of Garfield's procession in the town, Herman Vocke startled his associates by appearing in the procession with a torch. It was soon learned that his two brothers had also been led to a change of position on business considerations. Their explanation was that, having extensive business operations, involving large capital, they were fully satisfied with the existing condition of things, and saw nothing but peril and probable disaster in any material change in the same. Paying over one thousand dollars per day in taxes to the Government as distillers, they were justly apprehensive of disaster in any serious disturbance of the finances, while in respect to the enforcement of the Revenue laws they were not willing to be subjected to the ruinous competition of moonshiners, now for the first time substantially suppressed by the energetic Administration. In answer to a letter of inquiry from the Hon. William Sheffield, of Napoleon, suggesting that some of their Catholic friends have been criticising their action, and also that the writer finds their accounts at the revenue office in Toledo all straight, with no necessity for trying to propitiate the revenue officers, Herman Vocke writes, giving substantially the reasons as set forth above, and adds that being a Catholic does not prevent them voting as they please, and that if the members of the Catholic Church were to divide their votes more it would be better for all concerned. The letters were read and discussed at a large meeting of business men of this city this evening, and the circumstance is considered a large straw as to the views of an important class of thrifty conservative German citizens will take of the situation this fall.

REBEL CLAIMS.

HANCOCK GETTING HIMSELF DISLIKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The talk here among the Democrats in regard to Hancock's Southern claims letter is not that indulged in by "brothers who dwell together in unity." The claim agents who have been so enthusiastic over Hancock's nomination are much less demonstrative, and some of them are paying Mr. Cook the honor of much personal denunciation. Army officers here claim to have knowledge that Gen. W. B. Franklin and "Baldy" Smith are the two men whom Gen. Hancock is now consulting on all matters of importance, and that it is well understood in the army that they are running him. From this source it is learned that Gen. Franklin, who as the Superintendent of the Colt's Arms Company has large associations with business men, went to Hancock and insisted that he should change his determination to say nothing about Southern claims, and come out in

A LETTER AS PRONOUNCED AS MR. TILDEN'S.

Gen. Franklin is said to have represented to Hancock that the feeling on the subject was such among business men in the East that it would be impossible to carry New York, Connecticut, or New Jersey unless he took the most decided measures against the impending claims. A lot of New York politicians tried hard to induce Hancock to ignore this advice on account of the South, but Franklin insisted, and continued to insist, till, with such help as he could command, Hancock surrendered. The argument that it was necessary to keep quiet on account of the South was answered by the declaration that, whether the South liked it or not, every Southern Democrat would vote for Hancock, and it was a case in which sentiments at the North alone should be consulted and heeded.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—Next Saturday night there will be a big turn-out in this city. All the Republican marching clubs in the county will parade. The torchlight procession will be three or four miles long. To-morrow ex-Chief-Justice Agnew will speak here for Garfield and Arthur. Judge Agnew went with the Greeley movement, and has since leaned towards Greenbackism. He has not made a political speech for many years. His falling into line again with the Republicans is looked upon as one of the principal events of the campaign in this State.

The well-known newspaper correspondent, H. V. Redfield, was in the city to-day. He has just completed a thorough tour of Ohio and Indiana, and speaks hopefully of Republican prospects in the latter State. Speaking of the effect of the Maine election on the Democrats in Indiana, he said: "Of course there was surprise there, as in every other place,

WHEN THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENTS

of a sweeping Democratic victory were made, and apparently conceded by Blaine. The Hoosier Democrats went into ecstasies, and it might as well be admitted that the Republicans were blue for awhile, but the reaction that set in when it was learned how much there was of Fusion and how little of Democracy in the alleged victory very much more than counterbalanced the ill-considered outbursts of Democratic joy. The bottom dropped right out of the incipient 'boom,' and the Republicans took a fresh grip, which they will not relinquish until the sun goes down on the day of election. The returns will not show in the most roseate light for the Bourbons either, mark me. The devices of English and his supporters have been exhausted, while we have not begun to work, and the melancholy days of the Indiana Democracy have set in." Referring to Ohio, he said: "So far as Ohio is concerned, there are in this campaign no distracting issues to draw off Republican votes. There has been no trouble in any of the districts, with the single exception of Cuyahoga County, and all differences there have been amicably adjusted. The only question that remains to be settled is how large our majority shall be."

INDIANA.

CONKLING'S APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—The appointments of Senator Conkling, which have received daily changes since their announcement, are now believed to be fixed, sending him to Richmond next Monday, Terre Haute on Wednesday, Indianapolis Friday, and Lafayette Saturday. It is expected also that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will make a few speeches in the State, arriving here on Wednesday, but of this there is no certainty. Members of the Republican State Committee deny the rumor telegraphed from New York to Democratic journals that Supervisor John I. Davenport is coming to Indiana to take charge of that part of the work next month. So far no necessity for Mr. Davenport or any one else has arisen. No petitions for appointment of Deputy Supervisors having yet been received by Supervisor Rockwood.

This morning Gen. Harrison received a letter from a Buffalo Republican stating that a prominent Democrat there, who had read ex-Gov. Hendricks' wigwam attack on Gen. Garfield and Gen. Harrison's rejoinder, said that if Gov. Hendricks was so inconsistent as to speak of Garfield before the Convention as reported, and afterwards denounced him, he (the Buffalo man) would vote for Garfield.

THE MATTER WAS LEFT TO

Gen. Harrison and Gov. Hendricks to decide. In support of his side of the case Gen. Harrison has forwarded the affidavits of Messrs. Brown and Morrison that Gov. Hendricks did, shortly before the Chicago Convention, say that Gen. Garfield was a good, pure man, and the best nomination the Republicans could make, and the *Sentinel's* account of Hendricks' Wabash speech, in which he admitted having so spoken.

The *Sentinel* this morning uses the name of William Sayre, one of the men arrested during the railroad strikes of 1877, as authority for the statement that the Hon. A. G. Porter received compensation for his services for defending the strikers in the United States Court. During the day he was asked about the matter, but declined to make any statement whatever about the matter other than that he had some papers upon the subject, but could not use them until he had seen certain parties. The suspicion exists that an effort will be made to charge Mr. Porter with having received money from the strikers a day or two before election, so that a denial will not reach all over the State.

The National State Committee filled the vacancy on the State ticket to-day occasioned by the withdrawal of J. B. Yeagley, their candidate for Secretary of State, by the appointment of Francis T. Warring, of Bluffton, Wells County.

CROWN POINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Sept. 27.—The Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, the old War Governor of Iowa, and the Hon. E. C. Morse, ex-Attorney-General of the same State, addressed a large political gathering here this afternoon. The farmers throughout the surrounding country turned out to hear the truth proclaimed, and, as a result, the audience was composed largely of voters. Gov. Kirkwood "opened the ball" in a speech of an hour and a half in length, which for pure Republican doctrine, convincing logic, and sledge-hammer blows at the doctrines and record of the Democratic party, has never been excelled in this city. During the entire speech the large audience paid the most marked attention, as if to catch every word, frequently demonstrating their approval and appreciation of the speaker's sentiments by rounds of applause. Judge Morse followed Gov. Kirkwood, speaking most eloquently for about one hour, showing by the record of the Democratic party, as demonstrated by its acts, and the declarations of principles embodied in its National platforms, that it is both a dishonest and a disloyal party, and unsafe to intrust with the management of this Government. The meeting was larger than any two held here by the Democrats this season.

A CANARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 27.—The dispatch in this morning's *Times*, from this city, with reference to colored men being sent from Berrien and Cass Counties to Indiana to vote at the October election is the merest bosh. The cry of "Stop thief" was manufactured out of nothing.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 27.—The Democracy of this city held a rally to-night in honor of the Hon. George H. Pendleton. The rain prevented many persons from going in the procession. Mr. Pendleton was introduced by Col. W. E. McLean, and he delivered a lengthy argument in support of the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

THE OUTLOOK AS SEEN BY A GREENBACKER.

James Springer, the Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee, who has been at Indianapolis in consultation with Gen. Weaver, returned yesterday, and resumed work at headquarters. He says that Gen. Weaver still is firm in his opposition to all kinds of fusion, and freely denounces the late unholy alliance in Maine. With regard to the Yeagley split in Indiana, Springer says that the *Sun* will be continued in the interest of the Fiatists. They have secured the subscription lists, and propose to beat the sell-out at all hazards. Mr. Springer's observation was that both parties in Indiana were uneasy and neither candidly claimed the victory. The Greenbackers there are claiming 40,000 votes, and predict that the recent open sale of Yeagley will lose the Democrats thousands of votes. The Fiatists are about to issue a circular containing Senator Bayard's speech, in which he says that Hancock and English are in harmony with his scheme to retire the greenbacks. The Fiatists expect to secure great results from this, as the Democratic campaign in Indiana has been worked on the soft-money basis, and this declaration will show to Greenbackers just how much faith to put in these soft-money promises.

While in Indianapolis arrangements were made to have Gen. Weaver speak at Streator Tuesday of next week, at Bloomington Wednesday, at Petersburg Thursday afternoon, at Springfield Thursday evening, at Effingham Friday, and in this city Saturday. Congressman De La Matyr has agreed to speak in this State from Oct. 13 to Oct. 16.

NEW YORK.

OFF FOR SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A large number of delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Saratoga to-morrow left to-day. Last night Congressman Fox and a number of his friends took the night boat up the river. Controller Kelly and the Tammany men started this morning. Mr. Kelly refused to talk to the reporters, but Police Commissioner Nichols expressed the opinion that Judge Rapallo would be nominated for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. A good deal of opposition was expressed, however, and the belief seemed to be that some lively times might be expected. It was not thought that everything between the factions was as lovely as the leaders would like to have it appear. The probable composition of the State Committee engaged the attention of everybody, and the opinion was expressed that the Democrats would divide the country delegation and give both wings an equal representation on the Committee. A number of additional delegates left this afternoon and this evening.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Nearly all the delegates to the State Convention, which meets to-morrow, are here. The State Committee has chosen Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, for Chairman of the Convention, and adopted a resolution recommending that the Convention add the following persons to the State Committee: Augustus Schell, John Kelly, and Edward Kearney, of New York; Erastus Corning, Albany; and William Purcell, of Rochester. All except Purcell opposed Robinson's election last fall.

SIMON CAMERON.

THE VENERABLE EX-SENATOR ON THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—The venerable ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, arrived in Cleveland to-day. He has been making quite a tour of the Western States, going to Indianapolis to visit a sister, and at the same time to look over the political situation, in which he takes a deep interest. He visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor to-day, and spent some hours in conversation with the next President. Senator Allison, of Iowa, was also a visitor at Mentor at the same time. The interview between Mr. Cameron and Gen. Garfield was a very pleasant one, during which the entire political situation was canvassed. The primary object of his visit here is to join Gen. Grant and accompany him to the great meeting at Warren to-morrow. Senator Cameron, as is known, is a very great admirer of Senator Conkling, and makes his stop here to join Gen. Grant to enjoy the double pleasure of seeing and hearing the New York Senator, whom he has not heard since he left the Senate. To THE TRIBUNE representative to-night he expressed complete confidence in the success of the Republican candidates, and said Pennsylvania could be relied upon to do her

WHOLE DUTY IN THIS CONTEST.

He spoke encouragingly of the situation in Indiana, and said the Republicans were doing good work. He did not seem at all dismayed by the result in Maine. He thought it would only tend to increase the Republican efforts. He had traveled considerably in Ohio, and was glad to see Republicans so hard at work and confident of success. He was particularly pleased to hear that business-men were holding meetings, and said with great spirit: "The business-men of the country ought to be specially interested in this canvass, and I am glad to see that they are working everywhere. Just before I left home one of the largest ironmasters of Lancaster County, and a Democrat, too, in talking with his workmen, pointed to the ascending smoke from the great chimneys of his furnace, and said: 'Boys, if you want to keep that going, you know how to vote,' meaning that their interests as well as his own were with the Republican party. This is a great contest," continued the distinguished Senator, "and upon it depend great results. The Republicans of Ohio must not take anything for granted, but keep hard at work till the last vote is cast on election-day." Mr. Cameron spent the evening quietly in his room at the Kennard House, receiving a number of calls from prominent citizens. He will meet Gen. Grant to-morrow morning, and accompany him to Warren.

ILLINOIS.

FARMER CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FARMER CITY, Ill., Sept. 27.—To-night the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic-Greenback candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large crowd in Bean's Opera-Hall. There were 450 persons present, of which fully one-half were Republicans, who were drawn out by curiosity, and who wanted to see how the gentleman would ride his two horses. His great success in so doing has won for him the name of Straddler throughout the district. His speech consisted of a violent attack upon the financial policy of the Republican party, declaring that if continued it would result in greater ruin than had yet been felt by the country. Second, an attack upon the National banking system, holding that they be retained as banks of deposit, but that their issue should be withdrawn and supplied by greenbacks. Third, an attack upon the tariff, declaring for trade, closing with an elaborate defense of his votes upon the repeal of the Election laws. All through, the burden of his whole speech was to array laboring men against capital. There were seventeen Hancock guards in line upon the street for a torchlight procession.

DWIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 27.—Livingston County may well be proud of her Republican nominee for Congress of the Eighth Congressional District, Lewis E. Payson, of Pontiac, who delivered here to-night, before the Garfield Club, an able and most logical argument in favor of the continuance of the power of the Republican party. Kepplinger Hall was crowded to overflowing. Upon the platform were seated thirty old stalwart Republicans and many of our most prominent citizens. Judge Payson spoke for two hours. H. H. McDowell, candidate for State's Attorney, also made an excellent speech. The Garfield Club, which now numbers over 200 members, made a fine display with their torches, headed by the Adams Cornet Band. Republicans all feel highly delighted at the success of this their first public demonstration.

DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Garfield Club of this city went up in force by steamboat on Rock River to Grand De Tour Saturday night, and were addressed by S. H. Bethea. Steps were taken to organize a Republican Club at that place, in Ogle County, which will embrace every vote in the township. A Marching Club was organized also the same night at Nathusa Township. Nelson and other towns in the county held meetings. Every Republican is at work.

KEWANEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWANEE, Sept. 27.—Maj. R. W. McClaughry will address the citizens of Kewanee at Library Hall Friday evening, Oct. 1.

HANCOCK'S CIVIL RECORD.

LAWS OF TEXAS WHICH HE APPROVED AND ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Republican Campaign Committee has published a pamphlet of pages of blank paper, entitled "Hancock's Civil Record." The editor, however, of the *National View*, the Greenback organ, in the latest issue of that paper devotes a column to the civil record of Gen. Hancock, which contains facts which have hitherto been overlooked. The column is chiefly made up of extracts from laws of the State of Texas which were enacted by a Democratic Legislature in 1866, and which Gen. Hancock as Military Commander of that Department approved. These laws are of the most extraordinary kind. They are conspicuous in the series of laws enacted in the States in which the Democrats have had control since the War, for the purpose of reducing the freedmen to practical slavery. Gen. Hancock's followers have had a great deal to say about the inalienable constitutional right of a trial by jury; yet in 1866, in the same period in which he made his rhetorical announcements relative to the sacred right of jury-trial, he approved the eighth section of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Texas, which attempts to supersede the Constitution of the United States, and to provide a way for depriving American citizens of the right of trial by jury. The

FOLLOWING IS THE SECTION:

Provided, That in criminal prosecution the punishment whereof shall be fine not exceeding $100, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or either, or any less punishment, the accused may be tried for the same by a jury or otherwise, as the Legislature may provide.

This law was approved by J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of the State, and tolerated and enforced by Winfield S. Hancock, Military Commander of the Fifth Military District.

Gen. Hancock also approved, after careful consideration, the following sections of the Labor law passed by the Texas Legislature in 1866; and Gen. Hancock as Military Commander also sought to enforce them:

SEC. 8. In case of sickness of the laborer wages for the time lost shall be deducted; and when the sickness is feigned for purposes of idleness, and also on refusal to work according to contract, double the amount of wages shall be deducted for the time lost, and also when rations have been furnished; and, should the refusal to work continue beyond three days, the offender shall be reported to a Justice of the Peace or Mayor of a town or city, and shall be forced to labor on roads, streets, and other public works without pay, until the offender consents to return to his labor.

SEC. 9. The labor of the employé shall be governed by the terms stipulated in the contract; he shall obey all proper orders of his employer or his agent, and take proper care of his work-mules, horses, oxen, stock of all character and kind, also all agricultural implements; and employers shall have the right to make a reasonable deduction from the aborers' wages for injuries done to animals or agricultural implements committed to their care, or for bad or negligent work. Failing to obey reasonable orders, neglect of duty, leaving home without permission, impudence, swearing or indecent language to or in the presence of the employer, his family, or agent, or quarreling and fighting with one another, shall be deemed disobedience. For any disobedience a fine of $1 shall be imposed, and paid by the offender. For all lost time from work-hours without permission from the employer or his agent, unless in cases of sickness, the laborer shall be fined 25 cents per hour. For all absence from home without permission, the laborer will be fined at the rate of $2 per day. Fines to be announced at the time of the delinquency.

SEC. 10. The laborers in the various duties of the household, and in all the domestic duties of the family, shall, at all hours of the day or night, and on all days of the week, promptly answer all calls, and obey and execute all lawful orders and commands of the family in whose service they are employed, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract; and any failure or refusal by the laborer to obey, as herein provided, except in case of sickness, shall be deemed disobedience, within the meaning of this act. And it is the duty of this class of laborers to be especially civil and polite to their employer, his family, and guests, and they shall receive gentle and kind treatment. Employers and their families shall, after 10 o'clock at night, and on Sundays, make no calls on their laborers, nor exact any service of them, which exigencies of the household or family do not make necessary or unavoidable.

SEC. 11. That, for gross misconduct on the part of the laborer, such as disobedience, habitual laziness, frequent acts of violation of their contracts or the laws of the State, they may be dismissed by their employer; nevertheless, the laborer shall have the right to appeal to a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, citizens of the county, one of the freeholders to be selected by himself or herself, and the other by his or her employer,—and their decision shall be final.

THE PIVOTAL STATE.

HOW INDIANA WILL VOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—I give it as my serious judgment, after speaking in almost every Congressional district in Indiana and mingling with the people everywhere, Democrats as well as Republicans, that the State will vote a Republican majority. When you ask me how much the Republican majority will be, I nor no other man can answer. The Republican majority now, according to poll-books and the wisest calculations, is fully 10,000.

I have yet to meet or hear of a single Republican in the entire State who has changed to the Democratic party. The old Republicans all stand where they stood with Morton.

I have met, talked with, and heard of hundreds of the better informed Democrats who have changed boldly to the Republican party.

I find the school and college towns, the cultured centres, thoroughly Republican. For instance, at Crawfordsville, the seat of the Crawfordsville University, I found in a large Faculty no Democrat, and among 340 students only two Democrats. At Greencastle, again, another college town, the entire Faculty is Republican, with only a few scattering Democrats, and those Southern boys, among the large corps of students. So I say the teachers, churches, clergymen, and all the intellectual and moral forces in Indiana are out and out Republican.

DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLDS.

Now, where is the Democratic strength?

It is in the woods. It is among the most ignorant and sordid people in the State. It is among men who cannot be convinced by reason. They are rum-drinkers, swearers, negro-haters, and haters of respectability generally. Thousands of them came from Tennessee and Kentucky. Every one of them, if he were old enough, voted with the Democratic party against common schools in the State twenty years ago. Every one of them voted with the Democratic party to disfranchise colored men in the State, and every one of them is as mad about the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which for the first time gave the vote to the colored man in Indiana, as the bitterest Rebel in Louisiana.

I have attended several Democratic meetings. The speakers have in many instances been red-nosed, bloated Rebels from the South who were in the Rebel army. At Greencastle, the seat of a refined university, I saw a rabble of drunken backwoodsmen being addressed by a Gen. Clayback, who was a Colonel in the Rebel army. This Rebel had no argument. He stood and abused the Government. He called John Sherman a thief, and denounced the Resumption act and the Refunding act as the acts of Republican robbers. What did the audience do? Why, they hooted, and howled, and laughed. There were ignorant farmers there who have been paying 14 per cent for money, and who now, because John Sherman has made money cheap and plenty, are paying but 7 per cent. But these very red-nosed idiots yelled a Rebel yell when Clayback called John Sherman a thief.

Then, farther along, Clayback, the Rebel speaker, spoke of the millions of bogus bonds and the load of fraudulent taxes that the Black Republicans had heaped upon the poor workingman's back. Then how the drunken mob yelled again! They didn't know that not one man in the audience paid a cent of National tax. They didn't know that a bogus United States bond would be as impossible as a bogus postage stamp. But they cheered everything that was mean and nasty.

A BESOTTED CROWD.

How did the meeting end?

Why, in a drunken rabble, when the ignorant, besotted devils rushed off with torches in their hands and surrounded the college. And there they yelled at the empty building, for the students and Faculty were off attending a Republican meeting. The personnel of the Republican meeting was as different from that of the Democratic meeting as a church meeting at Grace Church is different to a dog-fight at Harry Hill's.

MONEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Money is coming into Indiana from all the Rebel States. I see the ladies in many Kentucky towns are holding sewing societies and fairs and sending the proceeds to be used in the Indiana campaign. The Democratic leaders all say they intend to use money. They say:

"We'll have the State if we have to buy 5,000 votes."

Henry Watterson is directing the campaign in the southern portion of the State, and furnishing a good deal of money. The Democratic plan is to throw $100,000 into the State about three days before the election, divide it out to the county committees, and buy out and out 4,000 votes. They have estimated, if they buy 4,000 votes, that they can carry the State. This I do not think they can do. All the low Rebel sympathizers, thieves, and drunken wretches are now in the party, and I do not think that money will touch the intelligent Republican vote.

WHERE THE REPUBLICANS GAIN.

The Republicans will gain in Indiana from several sources.

1. The Granger movement, which elected Blue Jeans Williams, has ceased to exist, and the Republican portion of it has gone back to the Republican party.

2. Since the last Presidential election several thousand old moss-back, pro-slavery, Copperhead Democrats have died, and no young moss-backs have succeeded them. The race is dying out.

3. The Republican party is the party of brain in Indiana, and, through free discussion, it is constantly making inroads on the Democracy. Republicanism hunts Democracy and converts it. On the contrary, Democracy falls back and hides. It seems to be ashamed of itself. At Greencastle, where they had a mass-meeting, the greasy backwoods girls came in dressed in Goddess-of-Liberty hats and blue sashes, while the town Democratic girls kept back, ashamed of the rabble. They even made fun of the ignorant country girls, and when the Republican meeting was held in the evening the refined town Democratic girls came out with the students and college Professors.

INDIANA SURELY REPUBLICAN.

So I say Indiana is Republican to-day. It would give 10,000 majority to-morrow for Garfield if no money were used and no fraudulent voters shipped over from Kentucky. As it is, with all the fraud and money the Democracy can use, it will go from 2,000 to 5,000 majority Republican. Hanna, one of the Democratic nominees for Congress, got drunk the other day down at Rockville, got into a fight, and this disgraceful row will cost the ticket 500 votes. Taylor, of the Fort Wayne District, is making a splendid Congressional campaign. He is in a district which has 1,500 majority against him, but Democrats all tell me that he will overcome 1,000 of this majority, and many say that he will be positively elected. Landers has suffered terribly in the southern portion of the State, and will run behind his ticket.

The Irish in this State are going to vote the Republican ticket stronger than ever before.

ELI PERKINS.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Irish-American Republican Convention met to-day. John L. Henning was chosen Temporary Chairman. The various committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess.

In the afternoon permanent organization was effected. The platform of principles indorses in its entirety the platform of the National Republican Convention, promulgated at Chicago in June last. Members of the State Committee were instructed to enroll all the Irish-American Republican voters in their respective Assembly districts. Speeches were then made, and the Convention adjourned.

The platform contains this passage:

> The Republican party, in enforcing protection for American industry, is entitled to the gratitude and earnest support of every Irish-American in the land, as no people have greater reason to dread the evils which the Democratic doctrine of free-trade, if once adopted, would bring upon themselves and their families. In this connection the Irish-American citizens, without regard to party, are earnestly implored to consider calmly and carefully this vital question, remembering that at the present hour agents of England are traveling throughout the Western States circulating speciously written documents and expending British gold in their desperate efforts to secure the election of a Democratic President, pledged to enforce a tariff for revenue only, and which, if accomplished, will enable the party to flood our marts with the products of pauper labor, and will compel American workingmen to engage in competition with the ill-fed, ill-clad, and poorly-paid laborers of Europe.

WEAVER.

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE GREENBACKERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—The following is a circular letter addressed to the Greenbackers of the Union by their candidate for President:

> INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27, 1880.—*To the Greenback-Labor men throughout the United States*: I earnestly request that you have struck off by the thousand for circulation in each county full extracts from Mr. Bayard's New York speech, in which he says that the Democratic candidate for President and Vice-President, and the Democratic party, are in favor of his bill to destroy the greenbacks, and that they will carry out that policy. Publish the Bayard resolution, with the full extract from his speech, so that the people may know just what it is that the Democratic party and its candidates are pledged to carry out. The issue is now fully made up. Let every Greenbacker in the Union arouse himself to the real situation and brand as an infamous traitor to our holy cause any man, without regard to his former standing in our party, who attempts to transfer our voters to either of the old parties. J. B. WEAVER.

WISCONSIN.

CLARK E. CARR AT MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 27.—To-night there was a perfect ovation to Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, who spoke to an immense audience in the Assembly Chamber. A torchlight procession of fully 200 torches came from the University, the boys marching in a zigzag manner through the streets, causing unbounded enthusiasm. When they had crowded the hall full, where already a large number of ladies and gentlemen had taken seats, some of the University boys started "Tramp, tramp, tramp," which was caught up by the immense audience, and after the singing of the first verse a perfect storm of enthusiasm broke out, which was further enhanced when the band struck up the same tune, and another voice of grand music followed up from the assembled thousands.

Mr. Carr was then introduced by the Hon. I. C. Sloan, and was received with tumultuous cheers. After showing the absurdity of putting forward Gen. Hancock as the representative and champion of the civil authorities of the Government, Carr said: If the Democrats are sincere in their professions that they wish to honor a man who maintains civil government as paramount to military authority, it is Gen. Garfield whom they should support, and not Gen. Hancock. They are making the fatal mistake of supporting the wrong man. Hancock was the mere instrument to carry out the will of Andrew Johnson and his bad advisers. Hancock merely obeyed orders. Garfield, against the sentiment of many in his party and in defiance of it, asserted the supremacy of the civil authorities. His vindication of the right of trial by jury gave evidence of such moral courage and devotion to his ideas of constitutional law as to place him among the leading statesmen of the country. Notwithstanding the universal bitterness against Milligan and Bowles, though all the patriotic people agreed that the punishment of imprisonment for life to which they had been sentenced was richly merited by them, Garfield, believing that their trial and conviction by a military tribunal—by a court-martial—was a menace to the personal liberty of every citizen, took up their case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and vindicated the right of an American citizen to be tried by a jury of his peers. Without fee or reward he threw his whole energies into the case, and fought valiantly for his principles. Gen. Garfield went home to his constituents to find himself attacked upon every hand for his action in this matter, as it resulted in setting at large two men of notorious Rebel proclivities. He explained to his people that it was the cause of civil government which was at stake, and they vindicated him at the polls as they always have done.

The patriotic people of this country, who are the friends of civil government in Mississippi and Louisiana, as well as in Wisconsin, will again vindicate him on election-day.

Col. Carr was frequently interrupted by applause.

HANCOCK.

HE TALKS TO THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A delegation of fifty gentlemen connected with the shipping interests of this city went to Governor's Island this morning to wait on Gen. Hancock, in order to present an address and offer him their coöperation and support during the coming campaign. In reply to the address, Gen. Hancock said:

> I am very highly honored by being waited upon to-day by representatives of the various branches of the shipping interests. I am very glad to receive this address which you now present me. I am much pleased at your visit, if it only be that it has shown me the details of an organization that I was not previously familiar with. I will not be able to say much to-day, as I have a cold and am very hoarse. I was fearful yesterday that I would not be able to meet this delegation to-day in consequence of indisposition. I am very glad to have been able to meet you.

The General was then introduced to the gentlemen comprising the delegation.

EMERY A. STORRS.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE WEST.

Emery A. Storrs, Esq., who has been doing yeoman service for the Republican party during the summer in the great cities of the East and likewise in the Far West, and winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" wherever he has appeared, returned from a business trip to the Pacific Slope yesterday afternoon. An emissary from THE TRIBUNE met him soon after his arrival, and, though naturally very much fatigued after so long a journey and so much hard work, the constitutional suavity and urbanity of the genial counselor overmastered the bodily indisposition of the man, and he launched out into conversation with all his accustomed brilliancy and power.

In response to a preliminary inquiry relative to his California experiences, Mr. Storrs said:

"I met very many of the leading Republicans of California, and spoke in San Francisco on Wednesday, the 15th, and in Oakland on Friday, the 17th. The meeting at San Francisco, in the Opera-House, was an exceptionally large one. The Republicans there tell me that their organization is very complete, and I should judge from the activity that I saw around their headquarters the campaign is being conducted there with a good deal of vigor. In the Repulican party there is no disaffection whatever, and the only complications that I see likely to arise there are those which grow out of the labor movement and the Chinese question. Just how far these may affect the result in November it is impossible to tell. The result in Maine, at first, had rather a dispiriting effect; but I think that they very soon recovered from that, and the recovery was very decided. The Republicans in California who ought to know talk confidently of carrying the State. My stay was so short that I had no opportunity of visiting any other portion of the State than San Francisco and Oakland."

"We do not hear so much of Denis Kearney since the Greenback Convention here,—has he entirely subsided?"

"Denis Kearney has not entirely subsided, as I understand it, but I believe it is generally understood that he does not now act with the Democratic party. He is cutting no very conspicuous figure in politics there at present, and I am inclined to think that the main body of the Sand-Lotters are with the Democracy."

"Did you learn anything about the political prospect in Oregon?"

"The Republicans of California are hopeful and confident that their State will go Republican, and talk with great confidence of carrying Oregon."

"You also addressed a meeting at Denver?"

"The meeting at Denver was the largest ever held in Colorado. Gov. Routt is Chairman of the State Central Committee, and if there was ever an active lot of Republicans in this world it is the Colorado Republicans. They do not concede the possibility of Colorado going Democratic. I have seen nowhere more zeal, or exhibitions of a thorough canvass, than I found in Denver. At the meeting that I addressed there were the Chairmen of the County Committees, and clubs from Leadville, Georgetown, and a great many other points in the State, and the reports were all favorable from all quarters."

"Has your attention been called to

THE CHARGES OF PLAGIARISM

brought against you by an Albany paper?" asked the reporter, showing Mr. Storrs a clipping from a Chicago paper of the charge in question.

"Yes, sir. The first one I observe is an extract from a sermon of Dr. De Witt Talmage, which I have never seen,—I am not accustomed to read that gentleman's sermons,—which is said to have been delivered in 1873. The portion of that sermon which it is alleged I plagiarized from, however,—that is to say, about the 'boat of stone,' and so forth,—was used by me in a speech in this city in the year 1866, on the occasion of a meeting with reference to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, published in THE TRIBUNE, and of which I have in my possession a copy."

It will now be in order for Dr. Talmage to explain where the charge of plagiarism comes in.

"The mule branch of the subject, probably, ought not to be claimed as original; but where I ever heard it before it would be impossible for me to tell. The alleged plagiarism from Mr. Beecher, averring that 'there are no degrees in Republicanism,' is an idea that was used by me, in the first instance, in 1866. The sermon is dated 1872."

Turning to the interviewer, Mr. Storrs said: "You know very well that that idea, if not in the exact language, was substantially employed by me at least eight years ago?" To which the interviewer felt bound to respond that he had heard Mr. Storrs use the simile on several occasions, and at least as far back as eight years ago.

Mr. Storrs continued: "Referring to the columns of THE TRIBUNE back some years, I cannot now tell how many, they will find that the idea of 'shaking hands across the bloody chasm, provided that it did not result in our being pulled in,' was employed by me many years since,—just when I cannot state. Whether Col. Ingersoll used the exact language imputed to me in his speech in the Cooper Institute in 1876 I cannot say. Finally, as to the alleged plagiarism from Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, I never read what he said upon the subject, and the language that

I employed at Philadelphia was not such as is imputed to me by the quotation from the Albany *Argus*. The idea, however, much amplified was embodied in my speech at Portland in 1868, and in speeches delivered in the State of Illinois in that year, and has been more or less adopted by every Republican speaker of any note throughout the country,—not from me, but it is an idea so obvious that it could hardly escape them. The *Argus*, however, by changing the language employed by me in my speech at Philadelphia, and giving no date of the alleged speech of Mr. Stevens, has made out a case of plagiarism out of a positive and fraudulent change of my speech, and I presume a pure fabrication of one put into the mouth of Mr. Stevens. It may be that Thaddeus Stevens employed that language. It would have been well for the *Argus* to have given us the date. Without being able to verify the statement, I am inclined to suspect that the Albany *Argus* has misquoted from its alleged originals. Moreover, I did not say in Philadelphia that rather than sign a bill interfering with the civil rights, etc., Hancock would prefer being in a boat of stone, and so forth. What I did say was, that if the Democratic party repealed those statutes Gen. Hancock would not dare to veto the repealing law,—which gives an entirely opposit meaning from that to be drawn from the alleged quotation from my speech at Philadelphia. In other words, I said that Gen. Hancock would not dare to veto any statute repealing the Enforcement acts, but did not say that he would not dare to sign a bill interfering with the Civil Rights law."

Regarding his future Eastern engagements, Mr. Storrs did not feel himself in a position to say anything more definit than what has already been published; only adding that professional business might probably interfere with his fulfilling some of the appointments already made.

PARTY FINANCIAL METHODS

WHAT THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS SHOW—REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY COMPARED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The accounts of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, have been settled, and show the following results as compared with the preceding fiscal year, the receipts being stated in quarterly periods:

RECEIPTS.

First quarter.	1879.	1880.
Customs	$ 38,868,268	$ 44,083,498
Internal revenue	28,572,144	29,409,691
Miscellaneous	5,959,311	6,350,474
Total	$ 73,399,723	$ 79,843,663
Second quarter.		
Customs	$ 29,833,340	$ 40,816,907
Internal revenue	29,068,525	31,286,964
Miscellaneous	4,157,267	4,238,067
Total	$ 63,059,132	$ 76,341,938
Third quarter.		
Customs	$ 34,508,909	$ 53,537,904
Internal revenue	22,923,186	28,561,040
Miscellaneous	6,755,214	6,927,627
Total	$ 64,187,309	$ 89,026,571
Fourth quarter.		
Customs	$ 34,039,530	$ 48,983,756
Internal revenue	32,997,754	34,751,679
Miscellaneous	6,143,735	5,479,005
Total	$ 73,181,019	$ 88,314,438
RECAPITULATION.		
Customs	$137,250,047	$186,522,065
Internal revenue	113,561,610	124,009,374
Miscellaneous	23,015,526	22,995,172
Aggregate	$273,827,183	$333,526,611

EXPENDITURES.

	1879.	1880.
Ordinary	$161,619,934	$169,090,062
Interest public debt	105,327,949	95,757,575
Aggregate	$266,947,883	$264,847,637

In the ordinary expenditures for 1879 are included $5,500,000 paid on account of the Halifax award, and it will be noticed that, exclusive of that amount, the expenditures for the last fiscal year exceeded those of the preceding year nearly $13,000,000. This excess is explained by the fact that in consequence of the Arrearage of Pension act there was appropriated for pensions about $27,000,000 more than was appropriated for the same purpose for 1879. Business men will not fail to observe the large reduction—nearly $10,000,000—made in the annual charge for interest on the public debt. This is a permanent annual reduction to that amount, and was brought about by the successful refunding of that portion of the public debt which has been converted into 4 per cent bonds. The surplus revenue for 1879 was $6,878,300, while last year it was $68,678,974. The one fact which stands out prominently in connection with the expenditures is, that while the ordinary expenditures, which are entirely controlled by Congress, increased during 1880 nearly $18,000,000, the expenditure for interest on the public debt, which was, according to the provisions of the Refunding act, under the control of the Executive Department of the Government, was permanently reduced to the extent of $10,000,000 annually. Had Congress acted upon the recommendations made by the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their annual communications to that body, and passed a bill by which refunding could have been continued, the reduction in the annual interest charge would be correspondingly large for the current fiscal year. Now that the Democrats are seeking to induce the people to intrust them with the entire control of public affairs, this great difference in the business methods of the two parties, one controlling the Legislative and the other the Executive branch of the Government, should be kept permanently in view.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

HOW IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT AND HOW IT MAY BE PROLONGED—LETTER FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* prints the following letter addressed to its editor:

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1880.—SIR: Looking over the country to-day, one is most struck by the condition of the laboring, producing, and commercial interests. They are all thriving. Indeed, their rise and progress of late is well nigh fabulous. After the bubble of unreal buoyancy burst in 1873—a bubble resulting largely from the vast issue, because of the War, of currency, with its depreciating and corresponding fictitious nominal prices—all industries, enterprises, and interests were, as a rule, ruinously depressed. The heaviest share of injury fell, as it always does in such epochs, on labor. Men who had laid up money—capitalists, as they are sometimes called—fearing to hazard their means in such shifting and uncertain times, waited for the evil days to pass by. Money was locked up and hoarded, or put, as far as could be, beyond the reach of loss or chance. Stagnation, of course, followed. The country was full of men ready to put their skill and brains and hands at work. Those who saw promising business opportunities, if they had capital of their own, hesitated to embark it; but a far larger number, whose capital consisted of honesty, energy, and ability to do, were paralyzed because others would not risk results made uncertain by the general disturbance of values and securities, and by schemes for still further unsettling all money standards with which our politics were rife. Industry and labor in all the walks of life were smitten grievously.

Recently all this is changed. Capital no longer shrinks and hides. Every branch of occupation flourishes. A fair day's work commands a fair day's wages readily. Enormous crops, at good stable prices, have made great harvests, not only for farmers and laborers, but for millions of men and money engaged in the carrying trade and in other trades. Our productions sold to the Old World, which used to be paid for in our high interest bonds, and in manufactured articles returned to us, are now paid for by millions in gold. Immigration pours in, spreading over new fields from which wealth will spring. Fixed, stable money has taken the place of the juggling, fluctuating paper promises. The taxes inflicted by the Rebellion have been, in great part, dismissed. The interest-bearing debt has been one-third paid. The interest charge—the worst and hardest feature of all debts—has been halved.

When schemes of repudiation and ruinous inflation met their death at the hands of the Republican party, headed by President Grant, all lenders of money in both hemispheres noted the fact. Immediately our credit rose, and to borrow at 4 per cent became easy, where to borrow at 7 per cent had been hard. Paying off bonds bearing high interest with money obtained at low interest, reducing the needed revenue, has also enabled us to strike off a great total of taxation. At the same time laying duties on foreign goods, so as to tax those which compete with our own productions, thus giving incidental protection to home manufactures, not only raises revenue in the least oppressive way, but by the same act fosters American industry. Those who think that to be great and useful a party must produce dramatic and sensational effects—must have ostentatious disputes with foreign Powers; must lay plans for the conquest of more territory; must invent novel and high-sounding theories—may see little in all this to fill the measure of a party's usefulness. Such must be the ideas of those who think this a good time to overthrow the Republican party, and put the country in the hands of those who again seek its control.

During the War, with a large part of the Democracy otherwise engaged, busy where they lived in breaking up the Government by war and revolution, their political associates in the North arrayed themselves on the wrong side of every measure which has tended to bring about the prosperity we now enjoy. Against the Northern wing the Republican party was able to hold the fort. Now the Southern wing has returned from the battle to the ballot-box, and both wings confront us. This increases the danger, first, because of numbers and the way numbers count, and equally because of the kind of domination to which it subjects the Democracy. As surely as the light end of the balance kicks the beam, the small light North end of the Democratic party must obey the motions of the great heavy South end. In Congress, Cabinet, caucus, and convention this is the rule as inflexible as the law of gravitation.

The immense interests which make up the amazing total of our strength, and wealth, and primacy reside chiefly in the States which are not "solid," but which tolerate free thought, free speech, free elections, and equal rights. For these States, comprising as they do such an overwhelming proportion of taxpaying, laboring, producing, and property-holding interests, the pending political question is very plain. It is whether they are safer with currency, taxes, tariff, appropriations, and other vital affairs, in the hands of those who represent them and their ideas, and are identified with their interests and history, or in the hands of a party the governing majority of which is so radically different in tradition, history, methods, motives, and aims. In a joint stock association all stockholders, and all classes of stockholders, should have their full share and full rights; but whenever those who own the bulk put the whole into the hands of those who own but little, there is much unwisdom in it. This is especially true where in known matters of difference opposing judgments and interests exist. "Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also." Where an Administration, a Congressional majority, or a party represents those who do the most of the paying, who carry on most of the business, who feel most of the loss or gain, who have done most and given most, and have in all things most at stake, that Administration, that majority, that party is a safer agent to trust than an agent more deeply interested for somebody else.

Which of the two parties now striving for success a wise man should support, for the sake, not only of the North, but in the end and equally for the sake of the South, can be judged without going beyond the one view already suggested.

Sincerely your friend, ROSCOE CONKLING.

FRANK HATTON, Editor *Hawkeye*, Burlington, Ia.

GREENBACKER HANCOCK.

MR. JACKSON REITERATES HIS STATEMENT THAT HANCOCK DID CONSENT TO ACCEPT A GREENBACK NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY ON ITS TICKET WITH BUTLER.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On Wednesday evening last, as Mr. George M. Jackson, the Greenback apostle, was delivering a Greenback speech in front of the Court-House, he incidentally alluded to Gen. Hancock as seeking the Greenback nomination at Chicago, in connection with Ben Butler, and stated that Gen. Hancock had even gone so far in that direction as to write a letter stating that he would accept the nomination on a ticket with Butler, if tendered him by the Greenback Convention. These statements having been telegraphed broadcast over the country have produced no little commotion in political circles. Mr. Blanton Duncan, the individual to whom Gen. Hancock was said to have written the letter, comes out in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in a card, saying, among other things:

"The statements made by George M. Jackson in regard to Gen. Hancock ever writing to me on the subject of accepting a nomination from the Greenbackers are utterly false. . . . Mr. Jackson has always been a Republican, and is utterly opposed to the Democratic party."

A *Globe-Democrat* reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Jackson and presented the card to him for his inspection. Mr. Jackson stated that the statements made by him in his speech were true, absolutely and unequivocally true, and it was useless for Mr. Duncan to try and deny them.

"Where did you see that letter from Hancock?" said the newspaper man.

"At Louisville, Ky."

"At what date?"

"I have forgotten the exact date. It might have been in 1879. It was when all arrangements for the Chicago Greenback Convention had been made."

"How came Mr. Duncan to mention the matter to you?"

"We were both Greenbackers, and were discussing the most available means for the canvass. Mr. Duncan suggested that if the Greenbackers were united upon some good man they would achieve a great triumph and save the country, and that the objects of the party would best be accomplished by nominating Hancock. He said we could then go to the Democratic National Convention and say to them we have nominated a man that your party came so near nominating in 1868, and force the Democratic party either to nominate or reject him. He said if the Democrats were honest, and really wanted to defeat the Republicans, they could not reject such a proposition. It was at this conference that my friend and relative, Mr. Duncan, showed me the letter from Hancock, in which Mr. Hancock stated that he would accept the Greenback nomination."

"Did he propose any arrangement to bring about the result as you indicate?"

"He did. He was to get himself selected a delegate to the Greenback Convention. I was also to go to the Convention and aid in putting Hancock through. I know such an arrangement was under way, which fact is corroborated by the fact that Mr. Duncan was an active member of the Greenback party, and working for its success. He had not then become affiliated with the Democrats. I did not approve of the scheme because I was fearful Hancock would not consent until his (Hancock's) letter was shown me."

"Who was to be on the ticket with Gen. Hancock?"

"The ticket was to be Hancock and Butler."

Mr. Jackson also stated that he coöperated with Mr. Duncan in the Greenback cause until he ascertained that Duncan was trying to carry the Greenbackers over to the Democracy.

"When did you discover that?"

"Mr. Duncan wrote me that he did not believe the Greenbackers could carry a single Congressional district in the country. Capt. Castleman, of Lexington, Ky., denounced him severely for his apostasy. He also became involved in a row with the *Courier-Journal* about Hancock."

"Is it true you are a Republican, Mr. Jackson?"

"I left the Republican party about six years ago, and have never acted with the party since. Mr. Duncan says I am a Republican, and I might say with the same propriety and regard for facts that he is a Know-Nothing, because he was at one time a member of that party."

"There is no mistake, then, about that Hancock letter?"

"No, sir. It was an autograph letter of Gen. Hancock. It was not shown me confidentially, and hence I consider that I violated no rule of propriety in making the fact public."

NOT FOR HANCOCK.

THE FIRST BRIGADE COMMANDER OF COLORED TROOPS FOR "THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT."

GRAND-VIEW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 24—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I am informed that a paragraph is going the rounds of a certain class of newspapers stating that I have declared myself to be in favor of the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

This report is quite a mistake, and I desire to correct it emphatically. The election of Gen. Hancock would be the virtual surrender of the Government to the control of the element which got up the Rebellion. Few greater calamities could befall this Nation. I am, therefore, heartily supporting Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur. I could not do otherwise. For, in addition to the high personal esteem which I have for these distinguished gentlemen, I am attached more strongly than ever "to the same principles" for which we fought in the War for the Union, and I propose to aid and assist, to the extent of my ability, in overwhelming the Democracy with a more crushing defeat than that which they received at Gettysburg.

Respectfully, DANIEL ULLMANN.

FRAUD IN ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY OFFICERS COUNTED OUT—THE ELECTION A MERE FARCE—DODGING THE REPUDIATION AMENDMENT.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22.—After a delay of three weeks the vote of Pulaski County at the late election was finally canvassed to-day. The Board has thrown out two townships, and by this means defeated all except two of the Republican candidates for county offices.

The entire election was a farce and an outrage upon the rights of a free people. Notwithstanding that the law submitting the Fishbach Repudiation Amendment to the vote of the people provides that the returns shall be canvassed immediately, nothing has been done, and all access to the returns is denied.

A prominent Democrat stated to-day that the amendment had been adopted, but would probably be counted out; in any event the result would not be announced until after the Presidential election, for the managers knew that if they declared the amendments adopted it would injure the prospects of Gen. Hancock, and if they had counted it out Democratic candidates for Congress would be defeated.

JAMES TORRANS,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

A RAILROAD TIME-TABLE BEARING PORTRAITS OF MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE CABINET CIRCULATED IN THE SOUTH.

New York Tribune.

A traveler from the South, who has just arrived in this city, brings fresh illustrations of the fact that the Southern people do not regard "the cause for which Lee and Jackson fought" as a lost one. He cites many instances of the feeling of the great mass of the people of the South with whom he came in contact towards the "Northern mudsills," who conquered them, as they say and believe, "by the aid of the hired trash from Europe." The business-men of the South appreciate the feeling, he says, and often make use of it in their advertisements. One hotel at which he stayed for a short time was called "the Jefferson Davis House."

The most significant instance of this feeling, however, is given in the printed advertisement and time-table of "the Kennesaw route via Knoxville." One side of this railroad time-table contains a good sized engraving, over which is the title, "The Confederate Cabinet." President Jefferson Davis is the central figure, surrounded by smaller engravings of his associates, as follows: J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President; Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; J. H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; and Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy. Under these pictures are the words: "Compliments of the Kennesaw Route. B. W. Wren, General Passenger Agnt. Atlanta, Ga." On the reverse side is the regular time-table of the road with its connections from New York to New Orleans.

A reporter of the *Tribune* called on George M. Huntington, Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 303 Broadway, whose name is also on the time-table, to ascertain if these Rebel circulars were also exposed to the Northern public; but Mr. Huntington said he had not received any of them. Inquiries had been made for them, however, and he had ordered some from Atlanta. These tables were issued from the offices in the South for the general information of the public.

The Kennesaw route is evidently a Southern road, for Southern people, and its General Passenger Agent understands how best to attract Southern travel. John S. Barbour, Receiver of the Virginia Midland Railroad, which is a component part of the Kennesaw route, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in one of the districts of Virginia. With a free circulation of this railroad advertisement, containing portraits of the Confederate Cabinet, he will probably make his calling and election sure.

NOTES.

THE VOTING OF CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Arrangements are being made to supply Department clerks with a certificate, under seal of the departments in which they are employed, in order that no objections can legally be raised to their voting when they return to their homes.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has discontinued sending documents into the October States, and is now sending them to what are considered by the Democrats doubtful November States.

THE MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

Postmaster Ainger of this city has received an official letter from Duncan S. Walker, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, in which that officer begs to assure the Postmaster that the Committee does not object to his examining every package. Mr. Walker, at the same time, admits that the Democratic mail matter has been improperly franked. Inasmuch as Postmaster Ainger, as sworn officer of the United States, is bound to know what passes through the mails, the assurance that the Democratic Committee will not be offended if he performs his duty is gratuitous.

ANOTHER REBEL FLAG.

A second Rebel flag has been hoisted in this District, this time in Georgetown, near a place where the Democrats of that town hold their meetings. It is in private grounds, and of regulation size, and has been displayed for a number of days without attracting attention, as the trees and the conformation of the ground have partially hidden it.

A DEMOCRATIC YARN EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The ridiculous pretensions of the Democrats, who claim that there is a club of Hancock Republicans in this city 3,000 strong, have been exposed by the investigations of reporters. The club which has given rise to these absurd reports is an obscure and weak organization with headquarters that are hard to find, with a very small membership, estimated by some frank Democrats at thirty instead of 3,000. The former Republicans who belong to it left their party for their party's good, and some of these were put out. Others of the members are dyed-in-the-wool Democrats and old Copperheads masquerading as Republicans who cannot consent to support Garfield.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Democratic Convention for the First District of San Francisco to-night nominated Gen. W. S. Rosecrans for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains followed by clearing and slightly warmer weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, light rains followed by clearing wether, slight rise in temperature, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, southwest to northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer, slight changes in temperature, and light rains near Lake Superior.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, and during night lower temperature and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.019	52	73	N. W.	4	.....	Fair.
7 a. m.	30.022	52	73	N. W.	4	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.984	66	57	N W.	5	.....	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.940	59	65	S. E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
5 p. m.	29.892	53	80	S. W.	3	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.886	53	80	S. W.	4	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 73; minimum, 51.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	Rn	W'th'r
Albany	67	64	N. W., light	.06	Cl'dy.
Alpena	47	47	Calm	....	Fair.
Boise City	61	56	N. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Breckinridge	62	53	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	61	55	E., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Cairo	57	55	S. W., gentle	.02	Clear.
Cheyenne	61	48	N. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Chicago	59	53	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	62	56	N., fresh	.24	L.rain.
Cleveland	57	56	N., fresh	.03	L.rain.
Davenport	62	54	S. W., light	....	Clear.
Denver	70	56	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Des Moines	63	57	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Detroit	53	51	S.E., light	.13	L.rain.
Dodge City	74	58	Calm	....	Clear.
Dubuque	61	....	....	....	....
Duluth	63	56	S. W., fresh	.61	Fair.
Erie	61	58	Calm	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	53	50	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	57	....	....	....	....
Fort Gibson	70	54	N. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	55	50	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	57	55	W., light	.18	L.rain
Keokuk	65	58	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
La Crosse	60	53	S., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	66	57	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Louisville	61	54	N. W., fresh	.21	L.rain.
Madison	57	51	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Marquette	55	46	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Memphis	58	57	Calm	.02	Clear.
Milwaukee	49	52	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Nashville	64	55	N. W., gentle	.37	Fair.
New Orleans	73	74	N. W., fresh	.21	Th'ng.
North Platte	75	55	N.W., gentle	....	Clear.
Omaha	67	58	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	62	60	N., gentle	....	Fair.
Pembina	70	....	....	....	....
Pioche	..	57	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	57	50	N. W., gentle	.17	L.rain.
Port Huron	48	49	S. W., light	.01	L.rain.
Rochester	63	56	N., light	....	Cl'dy.
Sacramento	77	73	N. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	70	58	N. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Sandusky	55	52	N. W., gentle	.20	L.rain
San Francisco	63	58	W., fresh	....	Foggy.
Shreveport	67	63	Calm	....	Clear.
Springfield	60	52	W., gentle	....	Clear.
St. Louis	56	55	S., fresh	....	Clear.
St. Paul	63	55	S., light	....	Clear.
Toledo	58	56	S. E., gentle	.15	L.rain.
Vicksburg	71	61	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Virginia City	64	50	S. E., light	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	68	57	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Yankton	..	55	W., fresh	....	Clear.

BISHOP FEEHAN.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—To-day Bishop Feehan received official notice of his appointment as Archbishop of Chicago.

A food and a medicine are combined in the most perfect manner in Malt Bitters.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

FOREIGN.

The Sultan Assumes a Defiant Tone Toward the Powers,

But the Latter Refuse to Abandon the Naval Demonstration.

Montenegro Threatened with Retaliation if an Offensive Movement Is Made.

The French Commander Declines to Participate in Any Active Hostilities.

Unauthorized Religious Societies in France to Be Rooted Out One by One.

Parnell Disapproves of the Shooting Practiced by the Irish Tenantry.

Particulars of the Plot to Blow Up the Russian Yacht Livadia.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

TURKEY.

RECKLESS DEFIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The spirit of reckless defiance is becoming more and more intense at the palace. For several days past the Sultan has refused to listen to any objection made by his Ministers to the policy which he has adopted, and has issued an order that any official who shall be heard expressing a contrary opinion shall be dismissed and exciled. Never before since the time of Mahmoud, the Terrible, has such an order been issued.

POSITION OF THE ALBANIAN TROOPS.

RAGUSA, Sept. 27.—The Albanians are encamped on the summit of Mount Mazarel, where they have formed five lines of intrenchments, connected by covered ways.

RUMORS.

It is rumored that Moukhtar Pasha has arrived in the vicinity of Scutari.

Only one vessel of each nationality will probably go to Dulcigno.

A trustworthy report is just received that in consequence of the arrival of a French courier the fleet will not start for Dulcigno for forty-eight hours.

THE PORTE'S DECISION.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 27.—Yesterday the Prince of Montenegro received official information that an advance to Dulcigno would be regarded as a declaration of war. The Prince of Montenegro consequently has telegraphed Admiral Seymour that he is not prepared, without the aid of the land troops of the Powers, to attack the Albanians, reinforced as they are by Turkish regulars and artillery. This step of the Porte must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Europe.

MUST WITHDRAW.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 27.—The Ottoman frigate Schliemanich lies off Dulcigno. She will be summoned to withdraw, and if she offers resistance must unavoidably be destroyed or sunk.

THE SULTAN'S LAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The last note of the Porte refusing the surrender of Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned was in great part the Sultan's own composition. It required as the condition for the surrender of Dulcigno not only that the demonstration be abandoned, but that no demonstration shall be employed in connection with the Greek frontier or any other question, and that no other concession in the future shall be demanded for Montenegro.

THE SQUADRON.

RAGUSA, Sept. 27.—The squadron which is to actually take part in the demonstration will be divided into three columns, the first to be formed of English and Italian ships; the second, of Austrian and French; and the third, of Russian and German ships.

A QUESTION.

The question is ventilated whether the landing of troops from the fleet would assist the Montenegrins in the occupation of Dulcigno.

PREVENTED FROM LEAVING.

It is rumored that the Albanians at Scutari have prevented the foreign Consuls from leaving the town.

DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE.

The French commander has declined active participation in hostilities.

WILL MAKE NO CONCESSION.

The Ambassadors' reply to the Porte's circular on the Montenegrin question has been delivered to the Porte. The reply declines to grant more time or abandon the demonstration.

A BATTALION OF TURKISH REGULARS

has been observed in Dulcigno itself.

DELAY ASKED.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Montenegro has asked for a postponement of action against Dulcigno beyond Wednesday, in order that she may complete her armaments.

THE PORTE TO PRINCE NIKITA.

CETTINJE, Sept. 27.—Riza Pasha has notified Prince Nikita that if the Montenegrins assume the offensive Turkey will regard it as an act of war.

A CONFERENCE.

RAGUSA, Sept. 27.—A conference was held to-day by the Montenegrin Minister of War and European Admirals, which lasted two hours.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Globe* says: "We understand that indignation meetings under influential circumstances will be held this week against the un-English developments of the Ministry's foreign policy in connection with the naval demonstration in Turkish waters."

RUSSIA.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—It is thought that another attempt will be made to settle the difficulties between Russia and China here, as Butzow, the Russian Envoy, and Secretary Shao, of the Chinese Legation, who were on their way to Pekin, have been recalled.

APPOINTMENTS.

The *Novoe Vremya* says: "It is rumored that Gen. Todelben has been appointed Chief Inspector of Engineers in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and that Gen. Tchertkeff will succeed, replacing Gen. Todelben as Governor of Wilna."

ANOTHER NITRO-GLYCERINE PLOT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Information of a plot to blow up the yacht Livadia was received from the authorities at St. Petersburg, and afterwards from the police officials of Geneva. According to these advices the Nihilists had deputed emissaries to blow up the Livadia, and three individuals left London a few days ago for Glasgow with two nitro-glycerine clocks to be placed among the coals, which would explode at a certain time. The coals on the yacht are being removed for examination, and divers are examining the vessel's bottom.

BURNING BARGES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—A fire broke out to-day among a large number of barges on the Neva above the bridges. The barges, which were laden with hay, broke loose, and twenty enormous, flaming heaps floated down the stream, endangering all the shipping in the river. The police, however, guided the burning masses clear of the vessels, and there was no further destruction of shipping.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—*Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: There has been less rain but the weather was dull and damp and unfavorable for thrashing, which has prevented completion of the harvest in the north. In consequence of the yield of wheat upon thrashing being unequal to anticipation sellers have lately assumed a firmer attitude, which was also favored by a moderate amount of imports as compared with those at the opening of the season. Monday's advance, despite liberal offerings, has been well maintained, while all descriptions of old wheat have again improved. Old red winters are now held for 50 shillings per quarter against 46 shillings three weeks ago. There is a general consumptive demand both from town and country millers, which proves how large the admixture of sound dry wheat is necessary to utilize the English growth. The Continental demand does not appear to be satisfied yet, several cargoes of wheat and maize off coast having been taken for France and Holland.

Arrivals at ports of call have been small. There has been a steady demand for wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent, and prices continued to improve, red winters closing sixpence to ninepence, and Australians threepence to sixpence higher. Maize was in fair request, and advanced threepence. In wheat for shipment Calcutta continued in good demand, and advanced fully sixpence. American reds were sparingly offered at prices above buyers' ideas. The transactions in maize were very limited. Barley quiet but steady.

Sales of English wheat, 52,118 quarters at 39s. 5d. per quarter, against 14,186 quarters at 46s. 5d. per quarter during the same week last year.

The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 18 were 1,828,851 hundred weight wheat and 190,015 hundred weight flour.

FRANCE.

DUMAS' LAST.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The latest political *brochure les femmes qui tuent et les femmes qui votent* is having a sale to which its literary value does not entitle it. Like most of this clever writer's pamphlets, it is made up of a little sea and a great deal of showy nonsense. It may be questioned whether M. Dumas would be so ready to let off these periodical fireworks were it not for the fact that he makes 200,000 francs every time he fires one of them.

DESERTED HIS COLORS.

A young officer of dragoons, named Vallett, who deserted his colors the other day to run off with another man's wife, has just been sentenced by court-martial at Chalons to two years' hard labor.

THE RACES.

Paris is again filling rapidly. The Long Champs race course was crowded with fashionables and celebrities yesterday. Among the former were the Princess de Sagan and Auerlien "Scholls," friend of the Comte de Lyon, and among the latter was Henri Rochefort, who is hale fellow well met with all the Long Champs bookmakers, and rarely misses a meeting unless prevented by his engagements in New Caledonia or elsewhere.

A BIG THEFT.

A gentleman named Pages was about to take the train at the Gare du Nord on Saturday night, when, going into the office for a few moments, a case containing securities, value 625,000 francs, which had been carelessly left on a bench, disappeared during his absence. M. Pages offers 25,000 francs to any one who will restore his stolen property, and, borrowing a leaf from American customs, promises not to prosecute the thief.

SUFFOCATED IN THE SEWERS.

It is to be hoped the suffocation and death of five scavengers in the sewers of the Boulevard Rochrevart yesterday will at last stir the Paris municipality into doing something to rid us of the filthy odors which assail our nostrils at night, and which can only be compared to those of New York. The *Lanterne* offers to give the friends of the victims the necessary funds for bringing an action against the Administration for damages.

IRELAND.

THE MOUNTMORRIS MURDER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The murder of Lord Mountmorris has caused the greatest sensation in Dublin. It is expected that the affair will induce the Government to take decisive steps to control the utterances of the land agitators.

PARNELL.

NEW ROSS, Ireland, Sept. 27.—At the land meeting yesterday, referring to the murder of Boyd some months ago, Mr. Parnell said: "With reference to the sad occurrence of the shooting of the land-agent in this neighborhood, I wish to point out that recourse to such methods of procedure is entirely unnecessary and absolutely prejudicial where there is suitable organization among the tenants. I believe if Kilkenny County had been organized young Boyd would never have been shot, because his father, in the face of a strong and organized public opinion, would not have ventured to abuse his rights as a landlord."

ORANGE SENTIMENT.

A meeting of 500 Orangemen at Gilford, County Down, has passed resolutions calling upon the Government to suspend the trial by jury in murder cases, and declaring that citizens of the United States and other foreigners abusing the hospitality of the country by denouncing the institutions of the United Kingdom should be expelled.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

A meeting of Magistrates which was attended by Lord Mountmorris just previous to his death had passed a resolution calling on the Government to adopt coercive measures in Ireland.

ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—A tenant farmer named Sweeney under notice to quit, has been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER TO VISIT INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.—The Ameer of Afghanistan expresses his intention of visiting India as soon as possible. All is quiet in Cabul.

THE GARRISON AT CANDAHAR.

Gen. Phayre has been ordered to increase his force to 10,000, which points to the probability of the garrison remaining here for the next few months.

ARRESTS.

CANDAHAR, Sept. 27.—Two officers have been arrested in connection with the defeat of Gen. Burrows by Ayoob Khan.

AYOOB KHAN'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Ayoob Khan caused Ameer Abdurrahman Khan the greatest satisfaction, and has had a most quieting effect on the country.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Gambetta will start for Switzerland Tuesday for a month's stay.

THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

Constans, Minister of the Interior and Worship, has gone to the provinces, after arranging for the enforcement of the religious decrees. He will return in a week to see what has been done. He has decided to leave the Tribunal of Conflicts to meet as usual in November. Its judgment whether the Jesuit dispersions are the act of the Executive, and beyond the cognizance of ordinary judges, and amenable only to the Council of State, is looked for on the 25th of November. Meanwhile, Constans will begin by breaking up the orders like the Passionist Fathers, which are not recognized by the Vatican. He will next disperse the communities that are mostly composed of foreigners, and will lastly commence proceedings against orders not included in these two categories, dealing with them piecemeal, and by the selection of communities least likely to evoke local sympathy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Plaisted, the American oarsman, asks that his name be added to the list of competitors in the international regatta.

VARIOUS.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—All fears regarding the crops are now dispelled in most parts of India.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—The Swedish and Norwegian press are heatedly discussing the agitation of a section of Norwegians for a repeal of the Act of Union, and the establishment of a Norwegian Republic. The Swedish journals maintain that the honor of Sweden is involved, and that strong measures should be employed if necessary. The relations between the King and the Norwegian Storthing are very strained, a large majority having denied the King's right of official veto.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The strike among the workmen here, which began recently with the carpenters, has now extended to the turners, weavers, and other workmen, and is assuming a serious phase.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Probability that the Jeannette Is Lost—Capt. Howgate's Expedition in the Gulnare—Lieut. Schwatka an Illinois Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The officers of the revenue marine service evidently fear, from the letter received to-day from the commander of the Corwin, and from dispatches that have been received since that letter was written, that the vessel will not be successful in its mission, and that no traces will be discovered either of the whaling vessels which were locked in the ice last year or of the Jeannette. The Corwin, at the date of the letter, was about to start for Harold Island, the place where the whaling vessels were last seen on Sept. 15, last year, by the crew of the vessels that made their way through the ice and escaped. The Government officials incline to the belief of the officers of the whaler spoken this year, that nothing will ever again be heard of the Walleston or the Jeannette.

Capt. Howgate is, of course, disappointed by the failure of the Gulnare to reach Lady Franklin Bay, her destination; but has not relaxed his enthusiasm in the ultimate object for which the vessel was engaged. Howgate says that another ship will soon be obtained for the same purpose, and that it will be dispatched next spring. He attributes the failure of the expedition to the delay caused by inspection and investigation.

Lieut. Schwatka, who discovered the Sir John Franklin relics, is a native of Illinois, and enlisted in the Third United States Cavalry.

New York Herald, Sept. 26.

Lieut. Schwatka's expedition made a thorough examination of that part of the coast of King Williams Land near to which Sir John Franklin's ships went down and where so many of his men left their bones. Within sight of the shore thus minutely examined by Lieut. Schwatka—who has proved himself a worthy compeer of the hardiest and most clear-sighted of Arctic explorers—the Erebus and Terror were beset early in their second winter in those seas. There the ships remained from September, 1846, until abandoned in April, 1848, and how much longer it is not possible to say precisely, though our correspondent recounts some newly discovered facts that bear on that point. On one of the ships there beset Sir John Franklin died in June, 1847, and in the weary eighteen months of icy desolation through which the ships were there held immovable the patience and hope of all on board gave way, until they were tempted to abandon the yet sound and well provided ships and try a desperate homeward adventure by boat and sledge. They had actually made the discovery of the Northwest Passage; their ships were in a channel which when open was continuous from Behring Strait; but they had lost hope and heart and wandered away from their wooden walls to perish miserably on the shore.

Through the industry and intelligence with which Lieut. Schwatka has pursued the objects of his expedition much testimony has been obtained even at this late day bearing upon points of interest in this famous story. From an old Esquimau of 65 or 70 years of age he has, for instance, obtained a clear account of the fate of at least one of the ships. This native reports his encounter with a party of white men, who were apparently of the Franklin expedition, and his subsequent visit to a ship frozen in the ice five miles west of Grant Point. She was watched for a while it appears, and no one was seen near her, and as the Esquimaux saw no signs of life they ventured near. They found one dead man in a bunk,—the second time the speaker had seen a white man. They used to go on board to steal small articles. Not knowing how to get down below they cut a hole in the side of the ship on a level with the ice, and through this the water got in the next summer and sent her to the bottom. That must have been the summer of 1848. In that year, therefore, within a few months after Franklin's men had abandoned the ships, the ice around them broke up.

It seems that this old man is one witness who actually encountered some of Franklin's men on the mainland on the shore of Fish River, and Lieut. Schwatka found a second and even more satisfactory witness, who had almost watched the death-throes of the explorers, in the person of the old woman Ahiangyah. She also saw ten white men,—and even gave descriptive accounts of them, which may yet serve for personal identification. It is a striking success in Arctic research thus to find, after an interval of more than thirty years, living inhabitants of that frozen zone who may almost be said to have looked upon the death agony of Franklin's men; for the men, as one of these witnesses saw them,—"black, hard, and dry" about the mouth,—were men actually under the hand of death. If Schwatka could get so much information from these natives why could not Franklin's men have got just enough help to enable them to pull through?

Schwatka's expedition otherwise throws some important light on the cause of Franklin's disastrous experience. The great explorer's successor in command, Capt. Crozier, deserted his ice-beset ships on the 22d of April, 1848, northwest of King William Land, where they had been detained since September, 1846, and Lieut. Schwatka was enabled to identify the spot where one of them went down some seventy miles to the southward. This discovery shows that when the Erebus and Terror attempted to pass through Victoria Strait on the west side of King William Land they encountered the great ice-drift from the Arctic Ocean, and, becoming entangled in its meshes, the purpose of their commander to follow up his exploration had to be abandoned. The only record his party left after they deserted their ships and lost their leader that has yet been found receives confirmation and elucidation from this information. Had Franklin known that a channel existed east of King William Land comparatively free of ice, he would not have risked the besetment of his ships in the heavy ice to the westward, and, as Sir Leopold McClintock said, "he would in all probability have carried his ships safely through to Behring Strait in 1848." As, however, previous to his besetment he had penetrated to 77 degrees north, in longitude 90 degrees west, it appears, after all, that Franklin and his men were the first discoverers of the "Northwest Passage." Even at this late date it is a grateful service to geographical science, and to the world at large, to be reminded that, though these men perished, still, "they forged the last link of the Northwest Passage with their lives."

But the comprehensive research of Lieut. Schwatka settles apparently the question which geographers have most at heart,—whether any additional records were deposited by Franklin's survivors on King William Land, and settles it in the negative. If, with all their reconnoisances and interviews with the Inuits in their extensive sledge journeys, Lieut. Schwatka's party could gain no clew to other records, the hope of finding such hereafter must be slim indeed. The only record yet found was deposited under a cairn, and it is almost certain had the lost explorers left any other written memento they would have placed it in such a receptacle. McClintock, after his exhaustive but fruitless search for other records in 1858, concluded it was "almost impossible" that any cairn could have escaped his search party, and with the failure of Lieut. Schwatka to bring to light additional documents of the memorable expedition further efforts with this view seem clearly hopeless.

Nay, it may fairly be inferred from the actual evidence accumulated by this expedition that there are no buried records in existence, and that the official narrative of the expedition was written in that volume in a tin case which was found in a boat by a native and destroyed. As the party of survivors grew smaller and smaller they always esteemed that document too precious to be buried while a hope remained to get it nearer home. So they held on to it till the last moment, and the discovery that they could not carry it further only dawned upon them perhaps when the last survivors were so near gone that there was not enough strength left to build a cairn.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Report of the Business Committee of the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Various Papers Read Before the Body by Home and Foreign Delegates.

The Council to Be Held at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Fredericksburg, Va., presided at the morning session of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. After prayer the Business Committee reported a resolution in which it was declared inadvisable for the Alliance to appoint delegates to represent it at the Methodist Council, to be held at London next year, as requested, as the constitution of the Alliance does not provide for the reciprocation of such correspondence. The resolution gave rise to an extended and spirited discussion, which was participated in by the Rev. Drs. Nelson, of Geneva, and Cairns and Mitchell, of Scotland, the tenor of arguments being that the Alliance should encourage such overtures and extend the hand of fellowship to all who were engaged in the spread of the Gospel and the development of Christianity.

On motion of Dr. Prime, the whole subject was recommitted to the Business Committee.

The same Committee suggested the appointment of a committee to collect information concerning the election and ordination of visiting elders. The recommendation was adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Knox was made Chairman of the Committee.

The Business Committee also recommended that the next Council of the Alliance be held in 1884, and that the invitation of the Irish delegates to have the Council meeting held in Belfast be accepted. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

The Rev. Dr. Prime explained that the year 1884 had been selected instead of 1883 for the next Council meeting on account of the International Exhibition held in New York in the latter year, which would interfere with the attendance of delegates on this side of the water if the Council were held in the same year.

The Rev. A. B. Vansandt, of New Brunswick, N. J., read a paper on "Creeds." In considering the differences which exist as to the obligations incurred in subscribing to creeds or confessions, the author advised conservatism in the exercise of authority.

The Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, D. D., of New York City, read a paper on "Bible Revision." He favored the work of the Revision Committee.

The Rev. Edward D. Morris, D. D., of Cincinnati, read a paper on the subject of "Presbyterianism and Education," and said that while Rome trains, Presbyterianism educates; Rome cloisters learning, Presbyterianism diffuses knowledge; Rome isolates and specializes its subjects; Presbyterianism enlightens, ennobles, and brightens its subjects. The object of this paper was to inquire into the relations between Presbyterianism and education.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Principal Kinross, of Sydney, read a paper on "The Condition of Religion in New South Wales." He stated that of the total population of that colony, about 700,000, not one-tenth are Presbyterians, and not one-third attend any place of public worship. He described the school system as one that is unsectarian, but not exactly secular, portions of the Scriptures being committed to the teachers to instruct pupils in, no pupil whose parent objects being compelled to attend that instruction.

Sylvester F. Scovel, of Pittsburg, read a paper on "The Relation of Presbyterianism to Civil and Religious Liberty." Next to loyalty to Christ, he said, there is nothing of which Presbyterians should be prouder than of their identification with civil and religious freedom.

A paper on "Religion and Politics" was read by the Rev. Prof. Lyman K. Atwater, of Princeton. He argued that man is in every capacity required to do all for Almighty God, and the statesman or politician can no more get out of this than he can get out of himself. The State should not undertake to enforce inward rectitude or its outward manifestations, but should educate the people to the higher moral standards by its own adherence to them. There are constitutions that are stronger than written constitutions, and, however desirable it might be to have the Constitution of the country expressly declare allegiance to God, there are many things that mark this preëminently as a Christian country. It is the province of religion to enter politics.

The Rev. Dr. Duff gave a description of Tasmania, and a brief account of the church-work thus far done in that country.

The papers read at the evening session had for their common general topic that of "The Catholicity of Presbyterianism."

The Rev. Dr. George C. Hutton, of Paisley, discussed Presbyterianism in the mission field to show how the churches working in the mission field could coöperate so as to secure the best possible results. Dr. Hutton thought a large systematic union should be formed for the common purposes of all evangelical mission enterprises. With such a plan in force, he argued, missions would cease to be what they too often now seem,—revival camps,—and would march as under the stars and stripes of a common evangelical flag, or as the rose, thistle, and shamrock of the glorious Christian standard.

The Rev. Principal D. H. MacVickar, LL.D., of Montreal, read the second paper on the subject. He defined the term catholicity as that spirit which is opposed to sectarianism and exercises liberality of tone and view toward all the Churches of God. Roman Catholics and Protestant Ritualists have attached such superstitious importance to their rites and ordinances that they had narrowed down the channels of grace to those which flow through their lands, consigning to ruin all those who do not avail themselves of their services. The Presbyterian Church, more truly catholic, declares Christ died not for one class or denomination, but that He had redeemed all, and that all who call in His name are His.

The Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. Y., considered Presbyterian catholicity from the standpoint of the present. Dr. Campbell objected to the practice of applauding, which had been frequent during the several sessions, insisting that the place where the Council met became the temple of God, and that outbursts of applause with hands and feet were unseemly. He suggested the Methodist custom of crying out "Amen" and "Glory be to God" be adopted when the Council and audience desired to express their approval, and his advice evoked a round of particularly strong applause mixed with laughter.

The congregation was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Beattys, of Steubenville, O.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The steamship American, from Baltimore; Cornwall and State of Florida, from New York; Massachusetts, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Vandalia, from Hamburg; Helvetia, from Liverpool; Circassian, from Glasgow; Weser, from Bremen.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—Arrived, Helvetia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27—Arrived, Britannic, from New York.

WINTER WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 27.—A large portion of the winter wheat sown in this section is already up, and covers the ground in a fine, healthy condition, giving excellent promise. Rye has also a good start, and is growing finely.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

JACKSBORO, Tex., Sept. 27.—This morning immense swarms of grasshoppers appeared coming from the north, at times obscuring the sun. Farms near here were completely demolished, even cotton stalks being devoured.

A KILLING FROST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 27.—The first killing frost of the season formed this morning.

All our physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for hoarseness and colds. Price 25 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

The Wabash Extension Regarded as the Beginning of War.

And It Is Possible that All the Western Lines Will Be Involved.

Detailed Statement of the Losses Occasioned by the Pittsburg Riot.

The Western Indiana Still Pegging Away for Its Crossing.

A GIGANTIC STRUGGLE.

The fight between the Wabash and Burlington Railroads goes bravely on, and as time passes complications thicken, and everything indicates an outbreak at an early date such as has seldom been witnessed in the West. When the war on rates begins it will not keep confined very long to the two powerful corporations immediately interested, but every other Western line, and particularly those from Chicago, will of necessity have to take a hand in the game. There were a number of railroad managers who, when this contest commenced, thought that the Burlington was acting rather hastily in building new lines both east and west to meet the Wabash competition. They did not think that the Wabash really meant to force a war and strike seriously into the territory of the Burlington or other roads. There was an impression that the Wabash would go no further than extend its Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Branch to a connection with its Council Bluffs Branch for a through route from Chicago to Council Bluffs. But since the Wabash managers have been in this city and revealed some of their objects, showing that they not only meant to secure an outlet for their Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, but also intended to construct and form such new lines as to enable them to strike nearly all the Western roads from Chicago at their most vital points, there has come a change over the dreams of those managers, and nearly every one of them approves of the course the Burlington is pursuing. It again proves the old adage that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored. Some of the managers yet contend that the Wabash is only "playing 'possum," and that none of its announced schemes except the extension of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska will be carried out. Particularly is this the case with the contemplated Wabash line to Peoria. It is claimed that the Wabash is simply making a show of building such line in order to secure the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern. It is almost a certainty, however that the Wabash has lost the control of that road, as it is stated on very good authority that the Burlington has secured such a hold on this line that no other will be able to wrest it again from them. Judging from the remarks made by Mr. Humphreys, President of the Wabash, he no doubt was aware that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern has been secured by the Burlington & Quincy, and he seemed to be in full earnest about the building of a new line to Peoria. So much is certain: that the portion of this new line from Ritchie, on the Chicago & Strawn Division of the Wabash, through the Braidwood coalfields to Streator, has already been contracted for. Of course there will be not much use for an additional line to Peoria, but neither this road nor the Burlington seem to care much for the necessity of new lines when they think they need them to inflict injury upon one or the other, and aid them in the war now being waged between those corporations. The loss of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern to the Wabash is a severe one, and the latter will no doubt try to get even by constructing a rival line. But besides getting the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern the Burlington has lately gained several other important advantages over its rival. It is reported on the best of authority that the Burlington has made arrangements with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad which will enable it to form at once a west and east line to compete with the Wabash until its new Peoria & Toledo Railroad is completed. To make the connection with the Lake Erie & Western the Burlington will have to construct a short line from Peoria to Bloomington. General-Manager Potts is now in Peoria perfecting the arrangements for the immediate construction of this line, and leaves to-day for a trip over the Lake Erie & Western, which henceforth must be regarded as a part of the Burlington system. The surveys for the Peoria & Toledo extension of the Burlington have been completed, and work on this line is also to be commenced at once and pushed to a speedy completion. General-Manager Potter telegraphed from Peoria yesterday that his Company has just purchased enough steel rails to construct 600 miles of new road, and meant to give the Wabash all the railroad building it desires. The purchase of such an amount of steel rails shows that the Burlington is not constructing paper roads, but means to build all the lines contemplated and started as speedily as possible.

The Burlington has also been quicker than the Wabash in building extensions west of Humiston, thereby gaining great advantage there. It has succeeded in gridironing the entire territory between Humiston and the Missouri River through which the Wabash meant to run its Iowa & Nebraska Extension, so that the Wabash is compelled to change its surveyed route. It has already been stated that the Wabash left its regular line at Prairieville, and is now building northwest to Hopeville, meaning to cross the Burlington near Murray, and run west to Council Bluffs, about midway between the Burlington and Rock Island Railroads. The Rock Island managers feel greatly alarmed on account of this contemplated change in the Wabash line, because it would strike their road as badly as the Burlington, and if it is made the Wabash will find the Rock Island as lively a contestant as the Burlington.

What the final outcome of all these complications will be no man can tell, but so much seems to be certain: that a railroad war of the most gigantic proportions is about to be fought among the Western lines, which is very likely to involve finally the Eastern roads also, and which may not be stopped until most of the smaller roads have been pushed to the wall, and taken into camp by the large trunk lines. It is safe to predict that by the time the present railroad complications come to an end all the roads in the country will be controlled by about half-a-dozen wealthy corporations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 27.—Considerable commotion was created in railroad circles in this city to-day, the occasion being the arrival of the officials of the Wabash route and their new acquisition, the Missouri, Iowa, & Nebraska Railroad. Keokuk is to be one of the principal points on the route which they propose to make the greatest trunk line between San Francisco and the East. After looking over the ground thoroughly, they departed at noon to-day for Quincy, Ill., via the Keokuk & St. Louis Line, expressing themselves well pleased with the surroundings. A contract will be let Oct. 1 for the building of the road thirty miles west of Prairieville, and within thirty days another will be let for the extension of sixty miles to the junction of the Wabash at Shenandoah. They expect to reach the Missouri July 4, 1881. The proposed extension will be of great benefit to Keokuk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 27.—A party of prominent railway officials arrived in the city this afternoon. They include Mr. Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; A. T. Hopkins, Vice-President and General Manager; S. J. Slocum, Thomas Thacher, and W. H. Smith, of Urbana, Ill., Directors. They will remain in Quincy to-night, and will go out over the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific on a tour of inspection to-morrow. The movements of the party after that are unannounced, but it is supposed they will visit Hannibal, and go down over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road.

THE WESTERN INDIANA.

The Judiciary Committee of the Council met yesterday afternoon and took up references in regard to the Western Indiana; the communication of the Mayor; the resolutions of the Company offering to compromise and waive their rights north of Harrison street on certain conditions; the amendatory ordinance authorizing the compromise; and the amendment of Ald. Clark changing the east line of the territory within which the tracks may be laid from State street to Third avenue. There were about fifty property-owners present, they having been invited to attend.

Ald. Shorey called on those who were opposed to the railroad to present their case.

Mr. Bigelow referred to the compromise, and contended that the Company really had no rights north of Twelfth street, and, therefore, if the compromise were made the matter would be in a worse condition than before. He directed attention to the eighth section of the ordinance, which called for the construction and operation of the road within a year from Sept. 15, 1879, and also to the fact that, under the Supreme Court decision, the Company must own the property on both sides of a street before it can lay its tracks across the street. There was no way to restrict railroads as to entrance into the city except by a general ordinance providing within what territory they may lay their tracks. But the property-owners between Harrison and Twelfth streets preferred that nothing be done by the Council, as they proposed to test their rights in the courts.

Mr. Adolph Moses said the people he represented were opposed to the compromise.

Mr. Rappalye stated that property-owners whose interests he was looking after desired no further complication. They proposed to test the rights of the Company east of Clark and north of Twelfth street, and hoped no action would be taken to compromise their rights.

Judge Morse said it would be very imprudent for the city, and still more for the property-owners, to further complicate matters by entering into a compromise.

As there was no one present for the Company, and nobody else had anything to say, the Committee adjourned to an ante-room for a private consultation, and the property-owners went home.

The Railroad Committee of the City Council yesterday agreed upon the following report, all present signing it:

"Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, the resolutions of the Directors of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, a bill for an ordinance accepting said resolutions, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel thereon, and an ordinance amending the ordinance of Sept. 15, 1879, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report:

"On the 15th day of September, 1879, the Council passed an ordinance granting to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company the right to lay down and operate a railroad, with one or more tracks, and such switches, sidings, and turn-outs as may be necessary along and upon a certain route described in the ordinance, having its northern terminus at Van Buren street.

"This ordinance was a grant of privilege and authority to construct one railroad on one route, upon certain express conditions, upon the non-performance of which the privilege and authority ceased and became null and void. The conditions are as follows: 'Sec. 8.—The privilege and authority hereby granted are so granted upon the further express condition that the tracks authorized by this ordinance shall be laid down and constructed within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and, if not so constructed and in operation, all the rights and privileges granted by this ordinance shall cease and be null and void.'

"There is no provision in this ordinance that the limitation of time shall be extended in consequence of delays caused by injunction suits. This was a public grant of a license or privilege, and falls clearly within the established rule relating to all public grants, and is therefore to be construed liberally in favor of the public.

"The first question to be determined is whether said Company has forfeited its privileges under the ordinance.

"The tracks were required to be laid and operated within one year from Sept. 15, 1879, for one railroad over one route, terminating at Van Buren street. Said Company has laid its tracks north of Sixteenth street apparently over a part of two distinct and separate routes, and apparently for the distinct and separate use of two railroad companies. The western route, for two blocks south of Twelfth street, occupies the whole of what would be Dearborn street when extended. Neither route is in condition to open to a railroad. The tracks are not laid continuous with tracks north or south. No tracks have been laid north of Twelfth street, except at street-crossings. It is obvious that there has been no compliance with the conditions imposed by the ordinance. The Company seems to have acted without any authority in constructing parts of two routes, when it was authorized to construct but one. The plain meaning of the condition is that the Company should lay down its tracks over the entire route within the year, and it follows that the construction of a part of the roadway gives the Company no vested rights under the ordinance. The privilege was granted to lay down the tracks and operate them over the entire route, and it is now too late for the Company to comply with the conditions of the ordinance so as to save its rights.

"It remains to consider what, if any, steps should be taken by the Council to preserve the rights of the city.

"The Company takes its franchise, under the general law, from the State. This franchise is acquired subject to a condition that the railroads shall not be constructed across the streets of a city without the consent of the municipal corporation. It is the right of the municipal corporation to withhold that consent, or to grant it upon any conditions it may determine to impose. The conditions imposed in this case have not been complied with. The conditions imposed were conditions subsequent, and probably some action may be necessary on the part of the Council to determine the privilege granted.

"At this stage of the case the said Company by its Directors sends to the Council a proposition to compromise by waiving its rights under the ordinance to operate its road north of Harrison street, "upon condition that said City of Chicago will not interfere with or oppose the said Railroad Company in the exercise of any privileges it may have acquired by said ordinance as to the territory south of Harrison street."

In this compromise, as it is incorrectly called, the Company has nothing to lose and much to gain. The rights it offers to waive are a part of the rights it has failed to acquire. On the other hand, the alleged compromise virtually binds the city to a course of inaction while the Company is proceeding to acquire land, and to lay down and operate a road that should have been in operation already. Under this compromise the Company, with the implied if not express consent of the City Council, would proceed to lay its entire track to Harrison street. Such an acquiescence, if not in itself a consent, would soon ripen into the consent required by the statute, and the Company would regain the rights and privileges lost by non-compliance with the express conditions upon which they were granted. The Committee recommend that the said resolutions be not approved, and that the proposed ordinance be placed on file.

In the opinion of the Committee, the said Company should have permission to enter the city on such conditions as will enable the roads using its route to compete on equal terms with all other Chicago railroads. At the same time the public interest seems to require a material modification of the route it has selected. There is but one thoroughfare free from railway tracks leading from the business centre of the city to the large territory south and southwest. The exigencies of travel and business will soon demand another unobstructed thoroughfare. Dearborn street is the only street that can be added to the number now open for public use, and it is necessary therefore to change the present location of the route of said Company, so far as it lies within the lines of that street when extended. It is very doubtful whether a consent of the Council could have been acquired with the understanding that such location would be made by the said Company.

In order, then, that said Company may not acquire a consent by acquiescence, and that a new and more guarded ordinance, if requested, may be passed locating said route more in harmony with the public interests, the Committee recommend the passage of a repealing ordinance herewith submitted.

The effect of the amendatory ordinance would be to change the location of the route of said Company to the land lying west of Dearborn street, as extended south from Jackson. The authority of the Council to make such change is expressly given in the twenty-fifth division of Sec. 62 of the city charter, which gives power "to provide for and change the location, grade, and crossing of any railroad."

The said Company took its grant from the city Council, subject, at all times, to the exercise of this most important power.

If, in this case, the Company had acquired the right granted conditionally by the ordinance, it might be that the power to change the location of the railroad could be exercised only by paying the damages incident to such change.

The Committee are of the opinion that it would be better not to pass the amendatory ordinance, since the purpose of it can be accomplished better by repealing the original ordinance.

DANIEL L. SHOREY,
E. F. CULLERTON,
JOHN M. CLARK.

The following is the repealing ordinance referred to above:

"WHEREAS, On the 15th day of September, 1879, an ordinance was passed by the City Council granting to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company consent to lay down and operate its railroad tracks in the City of Chicago over a route presented in said ordinance, having its northern terminus at Van Buren street; and the privilege and authority thereby granted were so granted upon the express condition that the tracks authorized by the said ordinance should be laid and constructed within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and if not so constructed and in operation all rights and privileges granted by said ordinance to said Company should cease and be null and void; and

"WHEREAS, Said Company has not complied with said conditions; therefore

"*Be it ordained, etc.*, That said ordinance be and is hereby repealed."

The Committee hoped to get this matter before the Council last night, but were unable to do so, and it may not be presented for two or three weeks.

EXTORTIONATE FREIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—In THE TRIBUNE of a late date appeared an article showing that increased profits will accrue to the Chicago railroads which have lately reduced their passenger rates. In the same article THE TRIBUNE showed that a reduction of freight rates would work to the advantage and profit of these companies. But the Southwestern Railroad Association have decided on the opposit course with regard to a growing and important branch of commerce in Chicago. Chicago distillers had a large and increasing trade with the cities on the Upper Missouri River and large trading centres west of here. Several months ago the Southwestern Railroad Association advanced the rates from Chicago to Omaha from 50 cents per hundred pounds to 75 cents per hundred pounds, and to Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison from 45 to 70 cents on alcohol, spirits, and liquors. As this class of merchandise is handled with as little labor and risk as any other, the changing of the classification from third to second class is nothing more nor less than high-handed extortion and an unwise discrimination against Chicago. The representatives of the Southwestern Railroad Association are no doubt Christian and honorable men. Most likely the object they had in view in charging almost prohibition rates of freight from Chicago to the Missouri River cities on alcohol, spirits, and liquors was to promote the cause of temperance and save their own immortal souls. But, as a matter of justice to these gentlemen, they should make known to the people that the object they have in charging double freights on spirits and liquors is not to take money from the pockets of dealers, but to improve the moral status of the benighted people of these parts. The railroads of the Southwestern Association are not content with large dividends, with growing fabulously rich and powerful, but, to satisfy their greed and rapacity whenever an opportunity offers, they become the robbers of the people and instruments of oppression and extortion. But even Railroad Commissioners overreach themselves and defeat the object they seek to attain by unscrupulous and unjust means. It is true that they have succeeded in driving away the trade of this country from Chicago to other less enterprising cities. But, instead of making money for their powerful masters by discriminating against Chicago, they lose considerably, as the receipts would be a hundredfold larger than they are now under just and equitable rates.

DRUGGIST.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—The official report of the losses by the railroad riots of July, 1877, is just published. It not only serves as a warning to all communities, but makes interesting reading. The following is the loss of railroad property:

For Pennsylvania Railroad losses	$2,007,400
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railw'y	227,814
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway	322,233
Erie & Pittsburg Railway	5,490
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railw'y	34,769
Ashtabula, Youngstown, & Pittsb'rg R.R.	2,010
Total	$2,310,166
Accrued interest to date	334,974
Grand total	$2,645,140

These claims were compromised at $1,600,000. Of railroad rolling stock there were wholly destroyed or partially damaged 107 locomotives; there were wholly destroyed 33 passenger coaches, 5 Pullman palace coaches, 3 officers' coaches, 7 emigrant coaches, 3 combined baggage and passenger coaches, 1 paymaster's car, 8 baggage cars, 10 express cars, 2 postal cars, 951 box or house cars, 92 refrigerator cars, 34 stock cars, 858 gondola or flat cars, 48 caboose or freight conductors' cars, 1 tool car, and 98 coal and coke cars. If these engines and cars had been coupled together in one train it would have covered eleven and three-quarters miles of track.

Other important losses were the Pittsburg Grain Elevator Company, original amount of claim, $211,210.30; compromised and settled for $131,804.23.

Pullman Palace Car Company, original amount of claim, $88,000; compromised and settled for $55,217.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, original amount of claim, $56,469.20; compromised and settled for $33,282.82.

Keystone Hotel Company, original amount of claim, $32,724.54; compromised and settled for $22,293.41.

Seventy-nine buildings burned belonging to private individuals and corporations other than those belonging to the railroad.

The total number of all kinds of claims to date (Sept. 20, 1880) which have been settled by the County Commissioners mostly without intervention of the courts, $1,562; the face of these claims was for loss, and did not include the interest, amounting to $3,261,013.81. They have been compromised and settled for $2,480,737.97.

THE TENNESSEE BOND SUIT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The decision of Judge Withey, of the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of C. Armory Stevens and others, holders of Tennessee State bonds, against Tennessee railroads, was received to-night by Lewis T. Baxter, Clerk of the Circuit Court. After reciting the tenor of the bonds and the statute under which they were issued, and the claims of parties, the Court decides that the State was the principal debtor, and not a surety; that the contract between the State and the Company is that the State shall have a lien for the payment by said Company of said bonds, but it is nowhere required by the State, and therefore not assented to by the Company, that the latter shall pay the bondholders; that the lien secured by the statute was a lien in favor of the State alone, and that the holders had no lien upon the roads, hence he did not find it necessary to decide whether the bondholders had become estopped by acquiescence in the sale of the roads or funding of interest or otherwise, nor whether the proceedings resulting in the sale were legal and binding under Sec. 12 of the Act of 1851-'2. It follows that by this judgment neither the foreclosed nor the non-foreclosed railroads are subject to any lien in favor of the holders of the internal improvement bonds issued by the State of Tennessee under the acts passed by the State. The decree will be entered in each case dismissing the bill of complainants therein with costs to defendants.

It will be remembered that the defendants in this suit contended that they required no new privilege as to how and with what they could pay their debts to the State under the acts of 1869 and 1870, and that the assumption that they did proceeds from misrepresentation of the repudiating class, seconded by the bondholders seeking, through the erection of an artificial public sentiment, to fix the liability for the bonds that had been issued to them.

The decision effectually disposed of the defamatory charges both against the Tennessee railroad managements and the friends of the State credit, and will have the effect to materially strengthen the credit cause in the coming November State election.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon at the Hochelaga, en route to Ottawa. Replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Cartier Club, a French-Canadian Conservative organization, he said, referring to the Canadian Pacific negotiations, that he could not go fully into the details of his negotiations in London until he had first submitted the results of his mission to the Governor-General and the Government for their acceptance. He might, say, however, he had formed a powerful syndicate from eminent capitalists in Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, London, the United States, and Canada, and such a combination as was able to carry out the great enterprise they had undertaken. The connection of German capitalists is of great importance, as it will turn the tide of emigration which flows from that country to the United States, into Canada. The syndicate had given security in money to build the railway in ten years, and further security to operate the road for ten years thereafter, which was equivalent to security for twenty years. They were also bound to construct the difficult parts of the road at the same time they were making the easy and profitable sections. The contract also bound them to bring the land into the market forthwith, and to establish a systematic immigration from the old country. The road would cost less to Canada than Sir Hugh Allan offered to build it for in 1873. He could assure them that the building of the road will not cost the old Provinces of Canada a cent, as the land will pay for it. He had received an offer from an Englishman of great wealth—Mr. Thomas Brassey, M. P., a member of the Imperial Government—for 64,000 acres near the base of the Rocky Mountains, and had accepted it. There was great anxiety among the English people to come out to Canada, and we might look for a vast immigration.

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 27.—The Sioux City & Pacific Road will be extended forty-three miles up the Elkhorn Valley to O'Neill City this fall. Contracts are now let. This extension is an answer to the grading contract let by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road south of the Niobrara, and is intended to head off that line. The transfer-boat President, to be used by the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, arrived at this city yesterday. Heretofore all freight crossing the river here has been by wagons.

LITIGATION IN PROSPECT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company will probably apply for an injunction to-morrow to prevent the city from further prosecuting the work of constructing a bridge across its track at Jefferson avenue. It is also likely the Company will bring a civil suit for damages against the city.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

AKRON, O., Sept. 27.—Gen. G. A. Jones, of Mount Vernon, was appointed Receiver of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company by Judge Tibbals to-day, on motion of the Holland bondholders.

ITEMS.

A. L. Willoughby, Treasurer of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, is in the city. He states that the extension of his road from Columbus, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., is being pushed with all possible speed, and will be soon completed. The length of the extension is twenty-one miles.

The General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Georgia Railroad has sent a circular letter to the railroads in this city, informing them that one J. H. Raymond, alias William Hilliard, alias James Alsters was using counterfeit letter-heads of his road to secure passes. He requests the railroads not to issue passes on account of his road except on requests over the signature of E. R. Dorsey.

A number of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents who attended the Musical Convention of "The Ancient Order of Gliders" at New York last week, returned to the city yesterday. All the business of importance transacted by the Convention has already been given in the telegraphic dispatches. Although the meeting amounted to little in a business point of view, yet all the gentlemen agree that they had a nice time, and that was the principal object of the gathering anyway.

The trial of the condemnation case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad against the Lake Shore and others is still in progress in the County Court. Witnesses for the latter estimate the compensation which ought to be allowed at $114,000 in round numbers, $29,000 for the land, and the balance for damages to adjoining property. As each side is fighting the case by inches, the examination of witnesses is prolonged. It will probably be a week or more before the trial is ended.

A very important line of railroad is now approaching completion in Russia, connecting the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus with Moscow. The gap of 401 miles between Tiflis, the Capital of Caucasus, and Baku, on the Caspian, is being rapidly filled up; but in the smaller gap between Tiflis and Vladikavkaz, on the north of the main range, engineering difficulties of a formidable nature are met with. By the completion of this road, Moscow will be brought within four days' journey of the Caspian. Branch lines are to be built to Kars, Erivan, and the Persian frontier.

A London paper says: The general report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1879, just issued, returns as having been killed 1,032, and injured 3,513. Of these, 160 persons killed and 1,207 persons injured were passengers; of the remainder, 452 killed and 1,951 injured were servants of the companies or of contractors, and 420 killed and 255 injured were trespassers, suicides, and persons who met with accidents at level-crossings or from miscellaneous causes. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders, was 562,732,890. The proportion of passengers killed and injured in 1879 from all causes were, in round numbers, one in 3,517,000 killed and one in 430,000 injured. The proportion of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control was in 1879 one in 7,502,000 killed and one in 934,700 injured; but if the Tay Bridge disaster is excluded from the computation the proportion killed would only be one in 281,366,500, or less than in any year on record. The report considers the year satisfactory on the whole, but concludes with a hope that the complete adoption of the block and interlocking systems, of continuous footboards with proper platforms, and especially of improved brake power, will no longer be delayed.

CASUALTIES.

THE COLLAPSED TUNNEL.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—Work at the tunnel was resumed this morning with an extra gang of men. They commenced cutting away the iron plates of the tunnel, which prevented the lowering of the caisson. By 6 this evening that was accomplished, and the caisson was lowered two feet, when eight bodies were discovered and shortly afterwards taken out of the caisson, and from there to the Morgue. Of the eight four were identified as the remains of Bryan Sheridan, James Creavy, Thomas Burns, and Michael Broderick. It was impossible to identify the remainder.

WENT OFF THE WHARF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A special train from Sacramento with the First Regiment of the National Guard, returning from the State Fair, left the track on the Oakland wharf last night. Owing to a misplaced switch the engine and tender went into the bay. The engineer, William Brown, stuck to the lever and air-brake, and went down with the engine. The fireman was rescued. A number of passengers were bruised, but none seriously hurt.

STRUCK A LOG.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—The steamer Fannie Tatum, a Paducah packet, struck a hidden log while rounding from Fort Chartien, fifty miles below here, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and sunk in eleven feet of water. No lives were lost. She lies on the log, and has a hole in her bottom six feet long. It is feared she will break in two before assistance can reach her. She is valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000. Her cargo is probably worth $35,000.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 27.—A young man employed in Gross & Myers' hardware store, at Cascade, Dubuque County, was drowned at the Monticello bridge Sunday. He attempted to cross a creek which was swollen by the late rains, and misjudged its depth. One of his horses was also drowned.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—Jefferson Mills, a brakeman employed by the Missouri Pacific Road, was run over by the cars at a late hour last night and instantly killed. Mills was on top of a car, and in giving a signal lost his balance and fell under the wheels.

THE STEAM-THRASHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Princeton, Colusa County, says: The boiler of a steam-thrasher exploded to-day on the ranch of H. J. Glenn, near town, killing the fireman and two Chinamen, and seriously scalding the engineer and six others.

TRADE AND LABOR.

FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the Spinners' Committee yesterday to consider the advisability of striking in ten or more mills in case of a reduction of wages, the Committee decided to recommend a strike in all the mills in the city. The report will be presented to the entire Union for action to-morrow evening, and will probably be adopted.

WILL SHUT DOWN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 27.—All the mines in this section will suspend work the first six days of October.

BALTIMORE'S COMING ANNIVERSARY.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The arrangements for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Baltimore have been completed. The celebration will be on the most elaborate scale, and will continue through six days, beginning on Oct. 11. Social and business life in all their departments will be represented. There will be a large number of civic societies from other points, and the growth of trades and manufactures will be represented in the several stages of progress from 1730 up to this time. The last day will be set apart for the colored people, who have taken hold of it with a will and a determination to make the greatest display ever made by the people of their race in this State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Cabinet has been invited to attend the forthcoming celebration of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore. The vessels of the navy which are to assemble at Hampton Roads for the annual review will be ordered to Baltimore to aid in the celebration. A detachment of marines will also participate. The troops at Fort Henry will parade, and if possible the army will be otherwise represented.

JESSIE RAYMOND AND BEN HILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—In the Court here to-day, the case of Jessie Raymond vs. Senator Ben. Hill, action for damages for alleged seduction, was called, and the attorney for the complainant asked leave to amend her bill. This being refused, the case was stricken from the calendar by the order of the Chief Justice, who, in dismissing the case, said to Mrs. Lockwood, plaintiff's counsel: "The suit never ought to have been brought, since the alleged offense was no cause of action here."

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—A Magdalen Islands dispatch says: "The fishery is now nearly over at the islands, and the result is by far insufficient to maintain the population who look to it for support. Even now many of the fishermen are without daily bread."

Henry Galliet, William Jones, and John Matthew Easman were drowned at Grandy's Passage by the upsetting of a boat. Four others were saved by clinging to the upturned boat. Dennis Shehan and Owen Fitzgerald were drowned near Ragged Island in the same manner.

FEVER IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 27.—Accounts from various parts of the State say there is a great deal of sickness throughout the State on account of the wet season. On some plantations on the Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity Rivers there is so much malarial fever that there is not enough hands to pick cotton. Typho-malarial (or dengue) fever is the prevailing malady.

CHANGE OF STATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Sixteenth Infantry, now serving in Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Riley, has been ordered to exchange stations with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, headquarters at Fort Davis, Tex.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

YREKA, Cal., Sept. 26.—The Presidential party had a reception this evening on their arrival from Redding. The procession with a band escorted the party to the town. An arch, which was illuminated, was built across Main street, and many buildings were decorated with flags and lanterns. The President and Gen. Sherman were received with an address of welcome by Judge Steel. The President thanked the crowd assembled in a few words, being adverse to making speeches on Sunday. Gen. Sherman made a little speech.

THE CHASE AFFAIR.

The Brother of the Girl Who Married the Galesburg Negro in Court—The Case Dismissed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 27.—It will be remembered that last Monday forenoon the Hon. Horace Chase, of Peoria, shot at the negro, Sam Monroe, who had a few days previous married his sister, Miss Nellie Chase, and that the shot missed its mark and took effect in the shoulder of Mr. George Crocker, a merchant of this city. Chase was at that time arrested, and gave bonds for his appearance to-day. Owing to the excitement which had grown out of the affair a large crowd was in attendance upon the Police Court this forenoon. Mr. Chase was promptly on hand; also the brazen negro, Sam. After hearing the testimony the Justice discharged Chase, he claiming that the shooting had been done in self-defense. Mr. Crocker exonerated Mr. Chase from all blame. This, it is hoped, will end this unpleasant affair. Monroe still thinks he is a hero, and all the scamps in town are following him around as they would a lion. Little Miss Nellie is in Peoria with her brother, where she will no doubt remain secluded for some time. Her friends insist that she is not in her right mind, and that the depraved negro accomplished her ruin, taking advantage of her mental condition.

GRANT IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Preparations for the reception of ex-President Grant, who is expected in this city by the 10th of October, by the various Republican organizations have not yet been completed, but an imposing demonstration in honor of the distinguished guest is expected. It is believed that all the Republican district organizations will participate in the parade.

THE HOWGATE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Capt. Howgate has ordered the Gulnare to return to Washington, and he expects she will sail from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to-day. The expedition has been abandoned for this season, but Capt. Howgate proposes to repeat the experiment in the spring.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Chicago Gas Apparatus Manufacturing Company, capital, $5,000; and the Star Silver Mining and Milling Company, East St. Louis, capital, $2,000,000.

A Hint to Speculators.

The *Weekly Financial Report*, published by the reputable house of John A. Dodge & Co., No. 12 Wall street, New York, not only gives a synopsis of the week's business in that great speculative mart, but contains information and hints valuable to those who wish to speculate in stocks. It is sent free to any applicant.

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Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
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ALEXANDRE,
3 and 4-Button,
Kid Gloves!
SOLD YESTERDAY.
2-Button, 75c.
3-Button, $1.50.
4-Button, $1.75.
THE SALE CONTINUES
Until every pair is gone.
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
Only at 94 State-st.,
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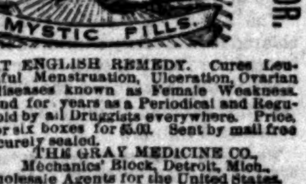
IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX

PERIODICAL REGULATOR.



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TRUSSES.

RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 4, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

Proposal: To Railroad Contractors

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14, 1880.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1880, for grading, bridging, and tieing the extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad from Gaylord to Cheboygan, about 40 miles.

Proposals must be for one or more sections of about ten miles in length each.

Plans, specifications, instructions to bidders, and printed blank forms of proposal may be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, Sept. 21.

H. B. LEDYARD,
General Manager Michigan Central Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

Second Week and Unbounded Success of the
EMMA ABBOTT GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.
This Tuesday Evening, Sept. 28, only time of Gounod's Opera.
FAUST.

Marguerite	EMMA ABBOTT
Siebel	ZELDA SEGUIN
Martha	PAULINE MAUREL
Valentine	A. E. STODDARD
Mephisto	LITHGOW JAMES
Wagner	ARTHUR TAMS
and	
Faust	WM. CASTLE

Wednesday Matinee—Last time of BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Wednesday Night—Last time of ROMEO & JULIET.
Thursday Night—Last time of CARMEN.
Friday Night—MARITANA—Benefit of EMMA ABBOTT.
Saturday Matinee—LUCIA—Last appearance of EMMA ABBOTT.
Saturday Night—Last night of the Opera, and only time of CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Monday, Oct. 4—The event of the season—T. W. KEENE as RICHARD III.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Oct. 4, Limited Engagement of
LAWRENCE BARRETT!
And Strong Supporting Company, when will be presented, after weeks of preparation, during which time every Scene has been painted new—New Costumes, Armors, Habiliments of War, and an auxiliary force of 100 engaged—Shakspeare's Tragedy in Six Acts of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Lawrence Barrett in his famous personation of
CAIUS CASSIUS.
Box-Office opens for sale of seats for any night during the week, Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

FAIRBANK HALL.
FRENCH LECTURES
By L. Sauveur, Ph.D., LL.D.
The first Lecture will be given Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 3 p. m.—Subject: Les Oiseaux Artistes. The Second, Sept. 30—Subject: Jeanne d'Arc.
After the first lecture, at 4 p. m., Dr. Sauveur will briefly explain the character of every one of his classes, in order to help his pupils to choose the class best appropriate to their needs.
These explanations will be presented in English.
Tickets can be obtained at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Cobb's Library, Root & Son's, Lyon & Healy's.
(See educational column.)

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EXPOSITION!
Open Day and Evening.
Magnificent Display in every Department of Industry and Art.
Superb Music, with three celebrated Soloists.
Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
DENMAN THOMPSON
As the "Old Jackson Democrat,"
Joshua Whitcomb.
Seats can now be secured for any night, Wednesday or Saturday Matinees, till Oct. 9. The 200th representation will be given Oct. 6.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.
Every Evening and Matinees this week,
DOOLEY and TENBROOKE, COGILL BROS.,
Miss GRACE GARLAND,
Miss EDITH LYLE, CHAS. GLIDDEN,
In their Great Specialties.
E. T. Goodrich, Geo. Learock, Miss Georgia Tyler, and the Stock Company, in the drama,
"GRIZZLY ADAMS."
Admission—15, 25, 35 and 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—TWO DROMIOS
LAST WEEK OF THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON AND CRANE.
Shakspeare's Immortal
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE, } Twin { Mr. ROBSON.
DROMIO OF EPHESUS, } Brothers, { Mr. CRANE.
"A trusty villain, sir, that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humor with his merry jests."
Matinee Wednesday, at 2, } COMEDY OF
Matinee Saturday, } ERRORS.
Monday, Oct. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT in his famous personation of Caius Cassius, in JULIUS CAESAR

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........Manager and Proprietor.
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RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY!
In the very best Spectacular Extravaganza,
REVELS! REVELS!
With its magnificent Scenic Effects, Beautiful Costumes, Sparkling Music, Great Cast, Haunted Gallery.
Sunday Night—The Great Musical Extravaganza, HORRORS. Monday Night—JOHN McCULLOUGH.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every Night this Week, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, positively last week of the
LINGARD BURLESQUE COMPANY,
Who will appear in the beautiful burlesque, entitled
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.
BASE-BALL.
Buffalo vs. Chicago,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. These games end the Championship Season of 1880.

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There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietors, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 18, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. H. L., 53 years old, had been a widower twenty-five years; nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor,—got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

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Medicine de la Hospital Charity.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company,
52 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Dollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read and conform to the stipulation indorsed on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be allowed on payments made prior to 1st November.

R. E. STRONG,
Vice-President.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be accompanied with the Certificates of Stock, that payment may be acknowledged thereon, but, where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company to No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means for operating expenses at the mine"; and, inasmuch as the prospective product of the rich mineral since discovered cannot be realized in time to provide for winter supplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to defer the call.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.
New York, Sept. 15, 1880.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1880.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT, payable Nov. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20 (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 5.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.,

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1880.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Little Chief Mining Co. for Election of Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, Room 8, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close on 30th September and be opened on 6th October.

ABRAHAM L. EARLE, Secretary.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York..........London..........Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
The steerage rates by the
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
from BREMEN to CHICAGO is $41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.
GENERAL AGENTS.
J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av.
LOCAL AGENT.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
CIRCASSIA, Oct. 2, 3 p m | ANCHORIA, Oct. 16, 3 p m
DEVONIA, Oct. 9, 9 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 23, 8 a m
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs
New York to London direct.
VICTORIA, Oct. 16, 3 p m | ALSATIA, Oct. 30, 2 p m
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CENTAUR LINE.
The following first-class, full-powered British steamships will be dispatched as under:

To London.		To West Hartlepool.	
City of London	Oct. 2	Standard	Oct. 9
City of Liverpool	Oct. 16	Lamperts	Oct. 23
City of Limerick	Oct. 30	Elpis	Nov. 6

For freight apply to WILLIAM H. THOMPSON & CO., Agents, 15 Broadway, New York.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1 and upwards, at lowest rates.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, between Randolph and Washington. Engagement of the Emma Abbott Grand English Opera Company. "Faust."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Comedy of Errors."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Denman Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Revels."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Lingard Burlesque Company. "Robinson Crusoe."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Grizzly Adams," and variety entertainment.

Exposition.
Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Day and evening.

White Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between the Buffalo and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock sharp. Full attendance of members desired.
T. J. TUSTEN, W. M.
J. E. CHURCH, Secretary.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, corner West Madison and Robey-sts. Business and work. 7:30 sharp.
G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

GAMBETTA will take a vacation for a few months. He will spend most of the time in Switzerland.

THE prisoners confined in the Grenada (Miss.) Jail set fire to the building Sunday night, and escaped during the confusion consequent. Two of the prisoners were badly burned.

BISHOP FEEHAN, of Nashville, received yesterday an official notification from the Vatican authorities of his elevation to the Archbishopric of Chicago. He will probably enter on his ecclesiastical duties here at an early day.

EIGHT bodies of the men buried by the caving-in of the Jersey City tunnel were recovered last evening. Four of the bodies were identified, but the other four were in so decomposed a state that they could not be recognized.

ON account of the recent moist weather malarial diseases have broken out in many parts of Texas. To such an extent does the sickness prevail that in some plantations it is impossible to obtain enough men to harvest the cotton crop.

THE United States Consul at Lyons reports that the French cereal crop this year is very good, much better than the average, but the German cereal crop is very poor. American grain, he says, will find good markets in both countries.

AN immense swarm of grasshoppers passed over the country in the neighborhood of Jacksboro, Tex., yesterday, destroying all the crops on the way, even eating up the cotton-leaves. The swarm approached from the north, and was so dense for a time as to obscure the sun.

THE United States Circuit Court at Louisville has issued an injunction restraining the postal authorities from enforcing the orders recently issued by Assistant-Postmaster-General Hazen against sending moneys through the mails to the agents of the Louisville lotteries.

A REPUBLICAN mass-meeting of unusual interest will be held this evening in the new Oakland Wigwam, corner of Oakwood avenue and Drexel boulevard. Gov. Cullom, the Hon. Henry D. Dement, Republican nominee for Secretary of State, and the Hon. William Aldrich will be the speakers.

DURING the year ending the 30th of June, 10,661 tons of newspapers and periodicals passed through the United States mails, being an increase of 5,098 tons over the year ending June 30, 1879. The revenue derived from this source is $1,226,452, an increase of $122,266 over the revenue for the previous year.

THE London *Globe*, a Tory organ, says that arrangements are being made for soon holding a series of mass-meetings to denounce the course of the present Government for its policy with regard to Turkey. These meetings will be under the auspices of some prominent English public men of the Tory variety.

FIRE broke out among a number of barges on the Neva at St. Petersburg yesterday. The barges which caught fire were loaded with hay, and at one time the whole shipping in the river was threatened with destruction. The police authorities, however, managed to float the burning vessels down the river and out into the bay.

AT an Orange meeting held in the North of Ireland, and which was attended by about 500 persons, resolutions were passed calling on the Government to suspend trial by jury in murder cases, and declaring that Americans and other foreigners who evince sympathy for tenant agitation should be expelled from the country.

WILLIAM SLY, of Nicholasville, Clermont County, O., went to Cincinnati yesterday and exchanged $3,500 worth of 4 per cent bonds for gold. He put the gold into a valise. On his way home some party placed a valise containing three bricks in place of the one containing the gold. Mr. Sly has not heard of the worth of his bonds yet.

ON the 446th ballot last evening the Fourth Senatorial Convention nominated Christopher Mamer for Senator. Mr. John L. Parish and Mr. Thomas Parker, Jr., were nominated for Representatives. Mr. Mamer has for several years been a very active worker in the Republican ranks. The nominees for Representatives are both first-class men. Mr. Parker, like Mr. Parish, is a much-respected member of the Chicago Bar. He is a cultivated, intelligent, and excellent young man, and will certainly make his mark in the Legislature. The district is strongly Republican, and the election of all three nominees is a foregone conclusion.

BALTIMORE will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its settlement the 11th of October. The members of the Cabinet have been invited to attend. Some United States war-vessels, the troops at Fort Henry, and a detachment of marines will participate in the turnout. Baltimore will try to outrival Boston in the splendor of its anniversary celebration.

A TENANT farmer named Sweeney has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the killing of the Irish landlord, Lord Mount Morris. Sweeney was under notice of eviction. In this connection it is stated that landlords throughout the West of Ireland are terribly scared, and are calling on the Government for the reënactment of the Coercion act.

MR. EMERY STORRS has returned from a business trip to the Pacific coast, and in reply to queries by a TRIBUNE representative gives it as his opinion, derived from observation and statements made to him by well-informed persons, that there is not the slightest doubt that the Republicans will carry Colorado and California this fall, and that they are pretty confident of Oregon also.

THE case of Jessie Raymond against Ben Hill came before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, and was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Georgia Senator will probably hear from Miss Raymond again, and the suit will be brought in a court which has full jurisdiction in the matter. Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Raymond's counsel, is not one to give up very easily.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of New York has bowed to the will of John Kelly, and has adopted a resolution, which it will propose at the State Convention to-day, favoring the addition of Kelly, Augustus Schell, Edward Kearney, William Purcell, and Erastus Corning to their body. All of these gentlemen, with the exception of Purcell, voted and worked against Lucius Robinson last fall.

THE *Mark Lane Express* says that on account of the dull, and damp, and unfavorable weather, the harvest is not yet completed in the North of England and Scotland. The thrashings continue disappointing to the farmers. A large quantity of full-dry foreign wheat will be required to mix with the inferior English article in order to utilize the latter. Prices as a consequence showed an upward tendency last week.

IN another column we print Mr. Storrs' reply to the charge of plagiarism brought against him by a Democratic newspaper printed at Albany. He shows conclusively that most of the extracts which he is charged with plagiarizing formed parts of addresses delivered by him long anterior to their being used by the Rev. Mr. Talmage, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, and others, whose ideas and words he was charged with borrowing without credit.

EX-CHIEF-JUSTICE AGNEW, of Pennsylvania, who Greeleyized in 1872, and who for some years has acted with the Greenbackers, has announced his intention to vote for Garfield this fall. He will be the principal speaker at a Republican mass-meeting which is to be held at Pittsburg this evening. Judge Agnew is an able man, and has great influence throughout Pennsylvania. His return to the Republican ranks is an indication of the feeling in his State.

JAMES OLIVER WIGHT, cashier of Mr. Gauthreaux, late Civil Sheriff of New Orleans, has been arrested on the charge of having embezzled $88,000 in transfer claims due the city and valued at $30,000. He is also charged with having connived at the embezzlement of $24,500 of the city's money by the Sheriff. Both Wight and Gauthereaux are white Democrats. Had the embezzlement been the act of a colored man or a Republican, what homilies would the Democratic editors and orators not indulge in about carpet-bag rule?

GEN. WEAVER has addressed a letter to his supporters throughout the Union, urging on them to hold aloof from both the old parties, and to brand any person who joins either as a deserter of the holy cause of Greenbackism. He is particularly severe on the Democratic party, and calls on the Greenback leaders to circulate Bayard's Tammany-Hall speech, especially that part of it in which he refers to his own efforts to have greenbacks retired, and to the part pledging Hancock and English and the Democratic party to carry out such a policy.

MR. PARNELL, speaking at New Ross Sunday, denounced the recent murder of Mr. Boyd in that neighborhood as prejudicial to the cause of the tenants, and held that, had the Kilkenny farmers such organizations as exist in other districts of the country, Mr. Boyd would not, in face of the opposition which they would offer and the exposure which would consequently follow on his act, have attempted to carry out the eviction which is generally conceded to have been the cause of the shooting. Mr. Parnell counseled his audience to act within the law.

THE Norwegian Storthing, or Legislature, denies the right of the King of Sweden to veto measures passed by it, and the Norwegian national press is urging a dissolution of the legislative union between the two nations of the Scandinavian Peninsula. The Swedish press and the pro-Swedish Norwegian press urge on the Government the desirability of using repressive measures for the preservation of Scandinavian honor and autonomy. The agitation for separation is likely to create considerable trouble. Republican notions prevail to a great extent throughout Norway.

M. CONSTANS, French Minister of Worship, will commence operations against the unauthorized religious congregations next week. He will begin with the Passionist Fathers and the Orders not recognized by the Vatican. He will next proceed against the Orders whose members are mostly foreigners. The breaking up of these congregations is not likely to evoke local sympathy. The decision of the Courts as to the legality of the proceedings against Jesuits will be decided about the 25th of November, and if the decision is in favor of the Government there will be no pause in the expulsion of the Orders.

THE OUTCOME OF GREENBACKISM.

The strength shown by the Greenbackers in the Maine election, and the readiness of Gen. Hancock and the Democratic managers to make common cause with them, have given Greenbackism an importance in some States in the present campaign which few persons anticipated it would have. If Indiana shall go Democratic it will be because the Greenbackers of Republican antecedents shall vote for the regular Greenback ticket, and the Greenbackers of Democratic proclivities shall support Landers and his associates. The hope or the danger of Gen. Hancock's election is based in the main upon the confusion which the Greenback movement creates, and which, in almost all communities, is expected to contribute to the success of the Democrats.

Hence it is the duty of every intelligent man to point out just where Greenbackism leads. If the logical outcome of this anomalous movement at this time could have been impressed upon the mechanics and laboring men in Maine the Greenback ticket would have lost thousands of votes, and the Republicans would have carried the State.

The Greenbackers propose: (1) That the duties and all other taxes for the benefit of the General Government shall be paid in legal-tender notes; it follows, as a matter of course, that the interest on the bonds, as well as other obligations, shall be paid in legal-tender notes, because the Government will be in receipt of no other kind of money. (2) That the National-bank notes be wiped out of existence, and legal-tender Government notes substituted in their place. (3) That the Treasury be exhausted of its coin by the payment, instead of the refunding, of the Government bonds that are to mature within the next year. (4) The money of the country will thus be confined to irredeemable *fiat* notes, with the legal-tender quality imposed thereon by act of Congress. This statement of the Greenback purpose will be accepted as correct by the leaders and supporters of Weaver and Chambers; and we shall not confuse the argument by following out the various ramifications which the success of the movement will entail.

Whenever the money of the country shall be confined to legal-tender paper, the gold and silver will disappear. It is the natural law that the cheaper currency crowds out the better money. Moreover, this process has been simply demonstrated as inevitable by past experience. Men will not surrender an article of intrinsic and enduring value when they can procure what they wish in exchange for a cheaper and artificial one of transient value. Men will not pay out premium money when money really at discount is made a legal-tender. The stock of gold and silver now in this country is estimated to be between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000. A part of it is lodged in the United States Treasury to redeem the issue of Government notes. A part lies in banks to redeem bank-notes and to represent deposits. A part is in actual circulation. The entire amount of gold and silver which now forms a part of the country's money will vanish when those precious metals shall have been practically demonetized by substituting irredeemable fluctuating legal-tender forced notes as the currency of the country.

Where will the specie go?

It will not be laid away in vaults, or hidden in remote localities, to lie dead, idle, and unproductive, except in small amounts. Capitalists and business men cannot afford to permit this vast amount of the world's money to lie idle in their hands. During the previous period of suspension a considerable amount of the specie fund was retained in the country, because it was required to pay duties on foreign importations, and to pay interest on the National bonds. This circumstance gave specie its speculative value, and a partial use as money. But the present Greenback program proposes to divest it of this as well as of all other practical uses in this country. Hence the possessors of gold and silver will seek to sell it for manufactured goods to countries that use it. The great bulk of the specie fund will go abroad.

It may be safely estimated, then, that $500,000,000 of American gold and silver will be exchanged for foreign manufactures, and that, thereafter, the current yield of the American mines, amounting to about $100,000,000 a year, will follow the same course. It will be mainly exchanged in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and the other manufacturing and commercial nations of the world for steel, iron, salt, coal, silks, satins, woolens, clothing of all kinds, wines, liquors, fruits, jewelry, luxuries,—in fact, all kinds of foreign manufacture which are in large part supplied by home enterprise. A foreign investment on this huge scale cannot be made without reducing in the same proportion the extent of American industry,—and this is the vital consideration in the issue which many mechanics and laboring men blindly and stupidly ignore.

To exhaust the country of $500,000,000 in specie now in actual use as money and the regular annual supply thereafter, and to invest that vast sum in the products and manufactures of foreign nations, *will throw at least one million of mechanics and laborers out of employment!*

Such is the inevitable outcome of the Greenback suicidal folly, if it shall succeed either by its own effort or through the coöperation of the Democrats.

The specie, when cut under by depreciated *fiat* paper at home, will go abroad. It will be exchanged for products and manufactured articles that represent the aggregate labor of at least one million of men. There will be a corresponding decrease in the purchase and consumption of home products and manufactured articles, by reason of throwing a million of artisans and laborers out of work, and thus destroying their ability to buy even home-made goods and wares.

Then will come the reduction of wages, the reduction of working time, the running of mills and shops with small forces and on short hours, the closing of a large part of the factories, furnaces, and mines,—and then strikes, collisions, riots, hard times, and universal suffering and bad money.

The sequence of events we have outlined is logical, unavoidable. The men who are thoughtlessly giving their support to the Greenback party, or sustaining the Democratic party in its intrigues with the Greenbackers, should give the outlook serious consideration. Employers should put the case plainly before their employés. The mechanics and laboring men should think the matter out for themselves. The Greenback delusion, under the particular auspices of the Democratic party, still menaces this country with confusion, panic, and hard times.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

The division in the ranks of the Virginia Confederates has opened the way to the negroes to have their political rights respected and their votes counted. But to accomplish this end they are obliged to sacrifice their political convictions. They see no chance of doing any good for Garfield and the Republican cause, as their votes if cast for the Republican ticket will not be counted. They have simply made the best of terms under the circumstances, and will wait for still better hereafter. The Confederates of Virginia are split in twain, apparently past all reunion. They are in two factions,—the Funders, who are in favor of paying the State debt, and the Readjusters, headed by Senator Mahone, who want to "readjust," or in other words to repudiate, the bulk of the debt. As soon as the split was made the opportunity for the negro came. The Funders, who are the old, bitter, proscriptive Bourbons, made overtures to the negroes, but they were wise enough to appreciate the situation and to know that the "Funders," who have always been their most violent enemies, would give them nothing in return for their support.

The feeling of the Funders towards the colored men is fairly expressed in the following extract from an editorial published last week in the columns of the Richmond *Dispatch*, the leading organ of the Funder Democrats of Virginia:

> We again state that the regular Democrats appoint no negro delegates to Congressional or other Conventions, do not sit with them in such bodies, do not elect them to office, do not make them Chairmen or members of State, district, or county committees, nor in any other way recognize them as equals. The Mahoneites [Readjusters], on the contrary, had some forty negroes in their State Convention. They have appointed a number of negro canvassers. They last winter elected one or more negroes to offices in the Capitol. They sat in convention in Lynchburg with a notorious negro who declared in that body his intention to support Garfield for President. They appointed Robert Norton, another notorious negro, Chairman of a Congressional District Committee. In a word, they make, as far as we can see, no difference between whites and blacks in their conventions, in appointing canvassers, or in any of their party doings. We may, therefore, very consistently cry out against the bolters' real alliance with the negroes, and yet receive all the negro votes that are offered to the regular ticket. We may consistently charge that if the bolters should ever succeed, say in carrying Richmond, they would be almost compelled to appoint negro policemen, while it would be absurd and false upon its very face for the bolters to charge such a purpose upon our party, which has for years controlled, and does now control, this city, and has never yet appointed a negro policeman. But we only waste our time in pointing out these radical differences between the Mahoneites and the regulars. Ours is a white man's party. The other is a mongrel party, part whites and part blacks.

The Funders furthermore, by invidious poll-tax laws, have practically disfranchised fully one-third of the negroes. The most of those who have paid the onerous poll tax, and can therefore vote, have concluded to act with the Readjusters,—for the present at least,—adopting the advice of President Hayes, to make the best terms they can with the people about them. The Readjusters offered them a share in the local offices and political protection if they would vote the Readjusters' ticket, and could afford to do it, as they would be in a minority without their support. Acting as Republicans, they had no show whatever, as their votes would not be counted. Acting with the Funders, they simply would give away their votes to their most unscrupulous enemies for nothing. But, on the other side, acting with the Readjusters, they saw the way to a more liberal government, to a fair count of votes, to an end of proscription and persecution, and a chance to elect some of their own numbers to local offices. They made the alliance, and now it is so strong there is not power enough to break it. The New York *Times'* Richmond correspondent says that Gen. Mahone, by the aid of his Readjusters and negro allies, has already during the past year secured for the negroes very material advantages. He writes:

> Going out of his way to keep faith with his black allies, he prompted the selection of a number of Republicans to be County Judges, and saw to it that in every instance independent and impartial men were given the important positions named. Since then there have been no further complaints of injustice done the negroes in the name of law. They are now frequently selected to sit on juries, and are allowed, according to their numbers, something like an equal voice in the administration of their county affairs. Again, under the rule of the Readjusters the school fund of the State has been carefully administered and applied to the benefit of whites and blacks alike. Teachers who were swindled by the Bourbons have been paid what was due them, an honest effort has been and is being made to make good some part of the tens of thousands of dollars of school money which was stolen or misapplied by recent Democratic Governments, and several hundred additional schools in the negro districts—I am told that the number exceeds a thousand—have been opened and permanently established. All this has been done. Gen. Mahone promises that much more shall be done as soon as his party has complete control. Among other things, he and all his prominent leaders have pledged themselves to secure the repeal of the obnoxious poll-tax law, which practically disfranchises thousands of colored men. In a word, he and they seem determined to make the black men of this State, in reality as well as in name, the political equals of the whites. It is because of this purpose far more than because of their supposed false theories on the debt question that they are so bitterly and vindictively pursued and denounced by the Bourbons.

It is hard to blame the negroes for making this self-defensive alliance, for it paves the way to future success by making citizens of them and securing to them for the first time what the constitutional amendments have not been able to do, the right to vote and have their votes counted, to occupy at least some of the lesser offices, and to enjoy immunity from fraud, terrorism, and violence. It is a crushing blow dealt at the Bourbon bulldozers, and forever breaks their power over the negro. They have secured the balance of power in affairs of local importance, and, if they use it discreetly, there is no reason why they should not soon exercise equal influence upon National legislation.

ENGLISH'S NEGRO CRY IN INDIANA.

William H. English, who combines in his single person the exalted offices of Chairman of the Indiana Democratic Committee and Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has no affection for the colored race. His career in Congress is a record of industrious scheming against negro emancipation and in favor of slavery. His eloquence for years turned on the supposed impending horrors of miscegenation, the duty of submitting to the demands of the slaveholders, and the social, material, and moral benefits of a system of human bondage. He was the author of a bill offering a bribe in public lands to the people of Kansas on condition that they would adopt a slaveholding Constitution, and he once boasted on the floor of Congress that he was a spared monument of Northern mercy,—nearly the only member who voted for the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution for Kansas that was reëlected by a Northern constituency.

It is not surprising that a man of Mr. English's experience and opinions should still hate the poor negroes. A black skin must still be for him an object of loathing and aversion. He must still believe the negroes as a race to be capable of the most fiendish designs on the peace, property, and lives of their white neighbors and fellow-citizens. We were prepared, therefore, to hear that Mr. English is satisfied of the existence of a negro conspiracy the object of which is to overrun the State of Indiana at the approaching election, and carry the State by a Southern exodus of fraudulent votes. This scheme is so entirely in keeping with the reputation for cunning and ferocity which Mr. English used to attribute to the broken-spirited freedmen of the South that it needs no prophet to come from the grave to say in whose fertile brain the fantom has now originated.

The other Democratic managers in Indiana until very lately have not pretended to share the apprehensions of Mr. English. To their credit be it said, they have laughed his ridiculous bugbear almost out of existence. They have proven that the negroes had neither the courage nor the means to engage in so extensive a conspiracy. They have demonstrated the absolute ability of white Democrats, familiar with the localities in which they live, and possessed of all the powers of the laws and the courts, to crush out any and all attempts at fraud through the instrumentality of illegal negro voters. The very clumsiness of the means would, as they have well shown, defeat the object in view.

But a change has suddenly taken place in the Democratic counsels. Since the visit of Mule-Buyer Barnum to Indiana more is heard of a frightful negro conspiracy. Surmises and hints are thrown out, through the speakers on the stump and the campaign documents, of a renewal of the "exodus." The public press is employed to print "alarming news," such as this in the morning Democratic organ of Chicago:

> Every train from the South brings in a quota of colored passengers, and it is not an unusual thing for the colored travelers to outnumber the whites two to one. The African excursionists are all going one way, and it is useless for Republicans to proclaim that the incursion is legitimate, or the result of natural causes. The *Times* correspondent came up on a Cincinnati train last night, on which there were not less than 100 negroes. They were an intelligent lot, and would not interview worth a cent, further than to say that they were to disembark at Lafayette. Not less than 100 negroes pass through this city alone every day, from Southern points, and reports come in from Richmond, Greencastle, and Terre Haute of fresh arrivals of "coons."

The object of the new tactics is very apparent. The Democratic managers intend to have a basis for a cry of "fraud." The allegation of a negro conspiracy will be a good weapon until after the election, whatever the result may be. It will explain and soften a defeat, or it will be a convenient answer to charges of Democratic importation frauds. Imaginary negroes imported from the far South will be an offset to real white ballot-box stuffers brought over the river from Kentucky. The State may be stolen under cover of the smoke and dust kicked up beforehand by wild and reckless falsehoods about an imported negro vote.

There is one sufficient answer to the reports of importations of negroes into Indiana for political purposes. The charge has been made before. It was the subject of a searching investigation before a committee of the United States Senate last winter. Dan Voorhees himself conducted the investigation. Witnesses were summoned from all parts of the country. The Committee sat for several months, and spent $50,000 or $60,000 of the public money. But the Democratic Senators utterly failed to make out a case. The "imported" negroes could not be found. Only a very few stragglers had come into the State, and they only to find legitimate employment. There was no evidence of conspiracy or concert among them. So then there is not, and will not be, any such evidence now. The Democratic leaders themselves do not believe it. They pretend only to have confidence in the reports, so that they may confuse the public mind and divert attention from their own designs, which include, as we are informed and believe, the most extensive frauds, especially in the southern counties, by the bringing in of non-resident Confederates. A shallow pretense of alarm on account of the negro vote cannot for one moment deceive intelligent men, or conceal the real designs of the Democratic managers from the public.

IN the course of a speech lately delivered in Maine by Gen. Waddell, of North Carolina, that ex-Rebel Congressman said, with a sneer: "When the New England Abolitionists get ready to reëstablish slavery in this country, I give them notice that they can't cram it down the throats of the Southern people with a ten-foot pole." This is a specimen of the Southern style of oratory, of the tone in which their speakers refer to the Northern people, and of the "bosh" in which they indulge in addressing Northern Democratic audiences. On the other hand, a Southern planter, who owns twenty thousand acres of land in Mississippi, lately said to a Northern man with whom he was on terms of intimacy: "The North may cut my plantation in two in the middle and take half of it, if they'll give me back my niggers." This is an honest expression of the real sentiment of the Southern people on the subject of slavery. They regret the old régime, and, while they continue to mourn the loss of their "niggers," they cannot, in the nature of things, be loyal to the Government which abolished slavery. How can any sensible person doubt this proposition—namely: that the South would, if it had the power, vote that the whole country should be taxed to pay them the value of the slaves they owned at the time of their emancipation? And if this be true will not the South accomplish the same result, if possible, through Congress whenever it shall secure entire control of all branches of the Government? A consciousness of this probable fact induced Hancock to take the extraordinary step of publishing a promise to veto Rebel claims. In this letter Hancock says to the people, in effect: I have no confidence in the party which is supporting me, but I desire to have it win the election because I am its candidate. If you'll vote for me I promise, if elected, to save you from the effects of *one* of the contemplated crimes of the party to which I belong. Verily, the man is worthy of the party, and the party of the man!

THE following is an extract from a speech made by John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of New York, during the campaign in which Seymour ran for President:

> An incident occurred at the National Convention, assembled in the great City of New York, which was at once an omen and a warning. The grand hall where the Convention met was full of patriotic men. Upon its walls were poised two shields of the whole thirty-seven States, and around every shield was the American flag. Upon the platform stood two bronze statues of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days. Ballot after ballot had taken place. First one was up, then another, and presently a gallant General, whose name has never anywhere been mentioned but with respect—I mean Hancock. No man knew whether, on the next ballot, he was or was not to be chosen. Everything was uncertain, when suddenly the great bronze *sword in the statue's hand snapped asunder at the hilt.* It was not touched by a mortal hand. No human agency broke it. Some mysterious, invisible, and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the word went forth that the country was to have hereafter a statesman and not a soldier for its leader. My friends, the people throughout the Nation are being stirred, not by any human agency, not by any word of public speakers in public assemblages, but there *is a power as mysterious, as unseen, as irresistible as that which broke the sword, which is moving on the masses of the people*, and which will elevate to the chair of State one whom we honor as an excellent citizen, a Christian gentleman, and a noble statesman.

Is not this prophetic of the defeat of Hancock and the election of the statesman Garfield?

THE review of the famous Guard Corps of Germany was in all respects what it promised to be. Among the distinguished persons present were the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Von Moltke, the King of the Greeks, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Lord Dufferin. The Guard numbers in time of peace 22,000 men, and in war 40,000. The men are of large stature, being picked from all parts of Germany. The Guard consists of two divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, with a proportionate force of artillery. The London *Times* correspondent says: "The chief points which attracted attention were the wonderful steadiness of the men and the excellence of the horses. The ranks were as regular as if ruled by the hands of a giant mathematician. The soldiers all wore white trousers and flowing white plumes. The steadiness and solidity of the infantry were admirable. The cavalry were clothed in white, with burnished cuirass and helmet. It attracted universal attention. The horses were strong, muscular, and well up to weight. This is not surprising, as the German Government has given much care to the matter of remount, and has formed studs of breeding-chargers, in which are placed some of the best sires that the English turf has produced."

THE evening Hancock and English Democratic organ is not deeply enamored with the so-called Cook County Democratic ticket placed in nomination last Saturday. In fact, the ticket produces a decayed, fishlike odor in its nostrils. Some of the nominees may pass muster, but the others are a scaly lot. It thus characterizes them:

> The Democratic county ticket, nominated on Saturday last, is very far from acceptable. Three or four of the candidates are worthy men; the others are bad. Of the judicial nominees, ex-Judges S. M. Moore and Henry M. Shepard are tolerable; John V. Le Moyne is a gentleman of the very highest character, but not adapted by nature for a judicial position; Joseph E. Smith is wholly unworthy. Chris Casselman, who was named for Sheriff, has sought place too often to make him a strong man before the people. Ex-Congressman Hynes would probably make a good State's Attorney. John Colvin for Coroner, Hans Haerting for Circuit Clerk, and Florence Harmon for Recorder, are nominations which disappoint those who expected the Democrats to present an unexceptionable ticket. The candidates for County Commissioners' places are John E. Owsley (wealthy), Patrick McCarthy (unknown), Frank Niesen (fair), John Sweeney (ward-striker), and Theodore Guenther (ex-disreputable). The public will await the Republican nominations with interest.

THE gross and net revenues of the Chicago Post-Office exceed those of any other office in the country except New York. The following table, compiled from the forthcoming annual report of the Sixth Auditor of the Post-Office Department, shows the receipts, expenditures, and net revenue of a number of the largest Post-Offices at which the free delivery system is in operation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Offices.	Gross revenue.	Office expen's	Exp'n's for free delivery	Net revenue.
Boston	$1,105,966	$250,967	$169,418	$685,580
New York	3,447,339	822,203	411,098	2,214,038
Philadelp'a	1,151,206	215,279	270,236	665,690
Baltimore	405,704	74,155	69,609	261,938
Cincinnati	500,310	97,244	69,419	333,646
Chicago	1,245,984	308,080	170,165	767,733
St. Louis	596,655	132,890	112,326	351,499
San Franc'o	453,541	95,916	54,688	302,935
Brooklyn	229,072	58,912	95,071	75,090
New Orle'ns	220,920	58,739	44,158	118,023
Cleveland	214,311	38,265	35,825	140,221
Pittsburg	245,729	47,800	32,832	165,097
Detroit	216,73[illegible]	36,01[illegible]	30,93[illegible]	149,784

THERE were 39,264 men in line in the Republican procession in Philadelphia Saturday night by actual count of the *Times* of that city. Some of the mottoes most frequently noted were: "Yazoo Heroes Will Support Hancock—The Chisolm Murderers Will Support the Superb." "Garfield as a Soldier Victorious—As a Statesman Victorious!" "Hancock as a Soldier 'Superb'—Hancock as a Statesman, What?" "Brains Will Tell." "1847, the Tow-Path Lad; 1848, College Boy; 1861, Union General; 1863, Statesman; 1880, President United States." "Beauty vs. Brains—Hancock vs. Garfield." "Garfield, the Leader of Statesmen"; "Hancock, Superb, Superb, Superb—On a Horse." "No Solid Democratic South!" "The Ku-Klux Klan or the Boys in Blue?" "The Bloody Shirt? Why That Is the Shirt That Lincoln Wore!" "How Would Lee, Jackson, and Wilkes Booth Vote if They Were Alive?" "A Free Ballot in the Hands of a Free People Is the Heritage of the Republican Party." "Be True to the Loyal Dead and Remember Gettysburg." "Protection and Free Trade Is the Size of It." "Vote for Garfield and Arthur and Listen to the Music of the Spindle and the Loom." One club carried a banner having painted on it a picture of a canal-boat drawn by two mules, on one of which was seated a lad studying from a book. On the reverse side was a caricature of Uncle Sam in the rôle of a pedagog instructing a youth clothed in military raiments. Underneath these respective pictures were the inscriptions:

"Garfield Educating Himself."
"Hancock Educated by Uncle Sam."

TALMAGE was a failure in San Francisco. He was advertised for six lectures. The people did not go to hear him the first time. He visited Chinatown and attempted to get up a sensation, but again he failed to draw an audience. Four of the six lectures were abandoned. The views of the reverend speaker on the Chinese question differed materially in San Francisco and New York. In the former city he was anti-Chinese. He said that with 500 men he would undertake to clean out Chinatown. He deprecated the presence of the Chinese here in such numbers, their filthy habits, and their evil influence. On his return home he took directly the opposite view of the subject. The San Francisco papers now desire to know whether his change of mind was in any way due to his ill-success as a lecturer on the Pacific Slope.

BEN BUTLER gets a left-handed welcome to the Democratic ranks from the New Orleans *Times*, a Conservative paper, which has said a good many ugly things about him in the past and does not propose to retract them now:

> To say nothing of the personal disfavor and bad odor of Ben among the majority of people of both classes, the character of Ben's speeches, the grounds upon which he places his sudden penitence and conversion to the Democracy are such as to render his speech far more offensive and injurious to the party which he professes to champion than to that which he assails. He shoots with a blunderbuss like that described by Hudibras, whose recoil is more dangerous than its explosion.
>
> Imagine the Democrats of the Solid South putting their party faith on the ground of their affection for the negroes, as Ben does!

UPWARDS of 2,000 names of Democratic non-voters have been turned into the Republican Central Committee of Indiana. By far the largest number of new arrivals in the State hail from Kentucky, but many come from other parts of the Solid South. The importation of voters has been carried on by the Democratic Committee according to a fixed system; and the utmost vigilance of the Republicans will be required to defeat their plans.

THE Pullman Palace-Car Company, in their annual statement for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1880, report a gross revenue from all sources of $2,635,468, and expenses of $955,047. The net revenues over expenses are $1,680,421, applied as follows: Rentals of leased lines, $264,000; interest on bonds, $168,979; dividends on capital stock, $472,876; total, $905,855; surplus, $774,566; balance to income account last year, $3,579,380; surplus, 1880, $4,354,046.

JOHN W. FORNEY, converted Democrat, wrote in 1868:

> Gen. Garfield, the orator of the day, was in fine health and spirits. Gen. Hancock, handsome but haughty, was not in the procession to the graves at all, evidently hating the affair because it was not intended to honor the Rebels. Hancock is evidently beginning to discover that he cannot be the Democratic candidate for President without turning his back on all those who stood by him.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is supporting Gen. Hancock, but takes occasion to say: "That was a very lucky cold which kept Gen. Hancock away from the Democratic meeting in New York last night. Let him stick to that cold through the remainder of the campaign." A little stroke of paralysis of the arm or tongue to keep him from speaking or writing would also be of great assistance to the party.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, draws a fine distinction. He declares that his State had not repudiated its debt, but "only scaled the total down" to 40 cents on the dollar. By the same token the State might "scale down" its obligations to one cent on the dollar, and still save its virtue. The moral organs of these Southern statesmen are consumed with moth and rust.

FOR the last forty years the quotations of Southern State bonds have averaged about 50 cents on the dollar. The bonds of Northern States have been at par and above. Still the Democracy desires to give the country some Southern financiering by way of a change from the present prosperity. We have heard of people biting off their own noses.

THE Democratic county ticket grows better for Republicans on acquaintance. It can be easily beaten if the Republican Convention has the good sense to put a good ticket in the field. But a bad ticket will make a difference of several thousand votes, and may lose the county.

ASK any Democratic lawyer what he thinks of the nominations for Judges, and he will tell you two are good, one fair, and the fourth bad. Then ask which are the good ones, and no two of your Democratic friends will agree.

THE wires were out of order, or the Press Agent went to sleep,—at any rate Hancock's letter on Rebel claims is conspicuous by its absence from most of the Southern newspapers.

HANCOCK'S Southern-claims letter was intended for Northern consumption exclusively. The Solid South will not hear of it until after election, and then it will not care.

IT would be worth about 5,000 votes to the Republicans in Indiana to have Mr. English buy up the other Greenback candidates.

PERSONALS.

"Vassar Girl"—Maud S. does not chew gum.

Get the old and shattered stove-pipe
From its corner in the shed;
Let the liniment be ready—
Papa soon will break his head.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin is apparently improving since he arrived at his country home at Rockport, Mass. Every pleasant day he is wheeled about in his invalid chair, and derives much benefit from the sunshine.

A San Francisco Judge sentenced a young man to fifteen years in the State Prison for stealing some cigarets from a depot-stand. It was shown that the prisoner was a confirmed cigaret-smoker, and was one of the first people in San Francisco to wear a two-chained watch and a rag hat.

The literary publications are making a great fuss over the discovery that one stanza of a recent poem by Mr. Aldrich was stolen from Swinburne. That is not the important point. What the people want is definite information concerning the gentleman whom Swinburne burglarized.

The engagement of Secretary Evarts' daughter, Miss Minnie Evarts, to Mr. Tweed, one of her father's law partners, is announced. When asked for his consent to the engagement the Secretary departed from his usual custom of answering in writing, not wishing to unnecessarily postpone the happiness of the young people.

Along the grassy slope I sit,
And dream of other years;
My heart is full of soft regrets,
My eyes of tender tears.

I sit alone, and only hear,
The wild bees on the steep,
And distant bells that seem to float
From out the folds of Sleep.
—*Susan B. Anthony.*

"A Lover of Poetry" wants to known the origin and meaning of the lines:

And o'er the hills, and far away,
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Through all the world she followed him.

They are to be found in "The Passing of Arthur," by Tennyson, but as to what they mean there has long been a difference of opinion among literary men. The generally accepted theory, however, is that Arthur failed to settle with his laundress, the result being the steeplechase so beautifully described above.

The third and youngest daughter, Anne, of Gen. Rosecrans, took the black veil on Thursday at the Convent of the Ursulines, St. Martin's, O. His eldest daughter, Mary, is buried in the churchyard of the convent, at which she was educated, and where, after taking the veil, she was known as Sister St. Charles. His second daughter is with him on the Pacific Slope.

And wet is her pillow where, lonely,
The throbbing white face has been laid—
Can the queen of the season be only
A poor little woe-begone maid?

So close up the curtains above her,
Put by her ball dress and her gloves—
The smiles are for those who may love her;
The tears for the one whom she loves!
—*Charles A. Dana.*

Look out, boys. The New York *Mail* says that plum-colored handkerchief-suits, with pheasant-brown borders, are to be worn this season, and when your popsy-wopsy strikes you gently, but firmly, for the price of one, remember that until a new President is inaugurated and business recovers from the unnatural torpor always produced by the presence of an exciting political campaign, large investments of capital are unwise. This great truth may not impress your wife favorably, but perhaps it will enable you to bluff her off until the time for Easter bonnets arrives. She will break you then, anyhow.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* writes the following leader in reference to the charge of Louis Schade, of Washington, D. C., the paid agent of the brewers of the United States and editor of the Washington *Sentinel (Bierwaechter)*: "During the last few days an article has made the rounds of the German Democratic press in which it is stated that Mr. Garfield is a temperance man. Even papers which had not a word to say when they supported the temperance fanatic Greeley in 1872 for the Presidency of the United States, join in the hue and cry, although they know that Mr. Garfield is not a temperance man. As a member of Congress, Garfield occupied a very difficult and more unpleasant position than any liberal-minded citizen in the country. He is a Representative from the Western Reserve, commonly called the 'cheese-quarter,' the population of which is strictly temperance. Many of his constituents have demanded of him, on several occasions, that he should introduce a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States. Any one else situated as he is would have complied with the request, and he could have explained and excused his action by the fact that the great majority of his constituents demanded such action on his part. But Garfield is too liberal minded, and he did not comply with any of these requests. He entertains broad views on the temperance question, as he does on all other matters and subjects. When Randall, Stephens, and other members of Congress advocated the appointment of a Commission to investigate the liquor question, Mr. Garfield indorsed the proposition, but distinctly demanded at the same time that the opponents of prohibition should also be represented on that Commission, and he declared himself as being not in favor of any compulsory temperance measure. This was all that could be expected of him in the precarious and delicate position he occupied. The originator of this calumniating twaddle is Mr. Louis Schade, the paid agent of the brewers of North America at Washington, D. C. That Garfield is independent and progressive enough not to pay any attention in matters of this kind to the 'cheese-quarters' in case he should be elected President of the United States, and that he has already demonstrated this independence by his determined answers to the female suffragists, crusaders, and temperance viragos,—on all of these subjects his calumniators are silent. By abusing Mr. Garfield and accusing him of being a temperanceman, and by reprinting all the abominable trash the New York *Sun* publishes against the man whom Schade only a short time ago recognized as a statesman, the beer agent is only too anxious to serve his own party press and to cover up his own very weak and uncomfortable position. Only a few months ago he bragged and assured his readers that as an independent man he would rather support a Republican Presidential candidate, sound in financial and money matters,—for instance, John Sherman,—than a Democrat with a dubious record on these propositions. And to-day he vilifies Garfield, who in financial and money matters is even more sound than John Sherman. But he runs through thick and thin for Hancock, who is unreliable and a nonentity on all of these questions, and who even congratulates 'his friends,' the Greenbackers of Maine, on their victory gained in that State. Schade is engaged and paid by the brewers jealously to watch over and take care of their rights, and to represent them in opposition to the temperance men and 'muckers.' We have before advised him to desist from calumniating Garfield and to perform his duties towards his clients and customers. We pointed out to him as one of his duties to oppose the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of the State of New Jersey, Ludlow, who as a member of the Legislature of that State was the tool and hireling of the temperance and Sunday-law tyrants. Another duty of Schade should be, also, to assist in the defeat of the candidate for the Governorship of the State of Indiana, Franklin Landers. Although personally not opposed to whisky, and plenty of it, Landers is the pliant tool of those who are anxious, not alone to prohibit the sale of whisky, but also the sale of that beverage which Schade is selected, appointed, and paid by the brewers of North America to protect. Landers is the founder and protector of the worst temperance hole in the West, the Village of Brooklyn, in Morgan County, Ind. He founded that place, and in the deed for every lot and building-place he inserted a conditional clause that neither the purchaser nor any renter under him, or the owners after them, dare sell any spirituous or malt liquors on the premises. It happened that the firm of Miles & Scroggins bought a brick building in Brooklyn for the purpose of opening a saloon. The temperance men held a meeting. At midnight the inhabitants of the village were aroused by a terrific explosion. The temperance fanatics had placed a keg of powder in the cellar of the building and ignited it by a time fuse. The building was a heap of ruins. Triumphantly the Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* declared that the Brooklyners would support the great and good Landers to a man, for he was the cause that not a saloon was to be found in their village. It is also the duty of Schade to oppose Roberts, the candidate for reëlection to the Governorship of Texas, who is the father of the Bell-punch law and the more tyrannical Sunday law of that State. So far we have not seen a line from Schade's pen either against Ludlow, Landers, or Roberts. But the proceedings of the United Liquor-Dealers' Association of the State of Illinois,' which held its meeting in this city a few days ago, contain a severe, indirect reproof of Schade's actions as the protector and adviser of the brewers and saloonkeepers. His attempts to prejudice the saloonkeepers against Garfield were totally ignored, and not a word was said, either by the Republican or Democratic delegates, in reference thereto. The Association displayed its eminent good sense, tact, and judgment in this, and it would seem that the time has arrived when the beer question should disappear entirely from the Presidential campaign."

Col. Fritz Hecker writes to the Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung* as follows: "Our Democratic friends are ever ready to denounce as nonsense the Republican assertion that the former slave-owners intended to demand indemnification for their liberated slaves as soon as the Democratic party—i. e., King Caucus of the Solid South—should come in full possession of the Federal power. As it is usual and customary among them, they also deny, among many other things, that the former slave-owners have prepared lists of their former slave property, which they lost by emancipation, to be submitted as documentary evidence, together with other Rebel claims, to Democratic Courts. Now I submit the question whether these Democratic stump-speakers are ready also to deny what is plainly written in the Constitution of the State of Maryland, being the Constitution in full force to-day and at this moment. But ostensibly in such matters the memory or 'power of recollection' of many of the new-Democratic-old-gentlemen-deserter-guard (Koerner, Stallo, Mueller, etc.) has greatly weakened and decreased. Many of the young stump-speakers of the same color are afflicted in a similar manner, and both—old and young—invariably resort to the general answer: 'It's not so; nothing but Republican lies and abuse!' Now, in order to refresh the memory or 'power of recollection' of these gentlemen aforesaid, we propose the following simple and plain question: Does not the Constitution of the State of Maryland, in force to-day, which was submitted to the people and took effect after the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States were adopted, contain the following provision: 'Sec. 37.—The General Assembly shall pass no laws providing for the payment by this State for slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equally to the persons entitled.' It should be observed that this language has not alone reference to the private petitions of single former slaveholders, but that the subject of indemnification for the loss of former slaves is made a State matter of the State of Maryland, represented by its State Legislature against the United States, notwithstanding the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. This is an excrescence of the so often and so tenderly practiced theory of State-rights and its consequences. The assault upon the three constitutional amendments would begin immediately after the Solid South should come into power. Of course it would not stumble, clatter, rattle, and rumble into it with wooden shoes, but, cat-like and softly, meekly and humbly, it would, one after the other, twist the necks of the three custodians of our war achievements and war legislation. The matter will be easier, it is generally supposed, as soon as Hancock and English are installed into office. The bill already introduced by Manning, of Mississippi, to increase the number of the United States Supreme Court Judges will become a law, and a majority of them—dyed-in-the-wool Democrats—will soon dispose of the obnoxious amendments."

The Milwaukee *Herold* has the following in relation to the rumor that in case of Hancock's election he would appoint the New York banker and agent of the Rothschilds, Mr. August Belmont, Secretary of the Treasury: "Mr. Belmont is a Democrat and he does not anticipate or fear, in case of a Democratic victory, any disturbance in our economic and financial affairs. He is a Democrat purely from business motives and interests, and his assertion that the business interests of the country have nothing to fear from the Solid South and its administration of the Federal Government is simply a business prevarication. August Belmont is the docile disciple of the house of Rothschild, and as such he is a—Democrat. The Rothschilds did not accumulate their immense fortunes during the times of deep peace, but during the dark days of political commotion and troubles. The house of Rothschild cannot practice usury in Europe with its untold wealth during the days of general prosperity, but only when war devastates all branches of business and the happiness of the people. On Austrian and French war-loans it made millions upon millions, and in America it coined money by buying our bonds when they stood the lowest in the market. At present, while our National credit stands as good in the market as that of England, America offers the Rothschilds but little or no opportunity to make money at one fell swoop. But this gang of unscrupulous speculators accumulated millions upon millions when our country was in the midst of its financial humiliation, and stood bleeding at the very portals of death. While the value of our bonds was oscillating and vacillating in the market and our money-questions were unsettled and the solution thereof uncertain, Mr. Belmont profited largely, and a Democratic administration will offer him splendid prospects for similar speculations and profits. Hence he is a Democrat. For this reason he desires to see Hancock as the occupant of the White House, and for this reason and to improve Hancock's prospects he blushes not to assert that the business interests of the country will not suffer in case of a Democratic victory. Belmont's and the interests of the Rothschilds will not suffer under Hancock, but the business interests of the country are by far different from those of the Belmont-Rothschilds. The more unsteady the value of our bonds, the more they fluctuate; the more experiments are attempted in our financial policy, the better it is for Belmont, and the worse it is for the people. Whenever nations were in difficulties and troubles the Rothschilds did a lucrative business. This much Belmont has learned from the teachings of the House of Rothschild; and for this reason he is in favor of Hancock's election."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

Contemporaneous and innocuous farcical comedy has been shelved at Hooley's, and Robson and Crane have again stepped into Shakspeare. From the commonplace dialog, the mechanical situation, and the conventional character of the former to the poetic fragrance, the flowing humor, the strange, romantic adventure of "The Comedy of Errors," a most welcome change is presented. Few of Shakspeare's plays have been more seldom seen on the stage than this, and yet few possess such opportunity for broad merriment. The obstacle in the way of its production lies, of course, in the difficulty of obtaining two comedians who in speech, figure, and in manner are competent to assume the rôles of the twin serving-men. To do this successfully required no little skill on the part of Robson and Crane. Their methods are entirely different. There is not the slightest similarity between them in the other pieces of their répertoire; indeed, one of the chief charms of their performances lies in the contrast they always offer. Yet in this case Mr. Crane has so well managed to imitate Robson's mannerisms in action, in inflection, and even in the weight of the voice, that the deception is as satisfactory as if they were veritable twins. There is only one thing lacking on the part of Mr. Crane to make the imitation complete. He is inclined to speak too rapidly. Robson dwells upon every word and pauses at every sentence. Crane in the delivery of his lines is too hurried, or Robson is too slow, to thoroughly carry out the deception. This fault, and it is a slight one really, is perhaps due to the fact that the comedians have not played in the piece for some time. Apart from this the performance is a most delightful one, the many meritorious points of which have been often dwelt upon by us. It is, therefore, now unnecessary to review it at length. The support was with one or two changes the same as formerly, and the mounting of the piece was careful. Mr. A. S. Lipman played the *Antipholus of Syracuse*, and gave a most creditable piece of work, reading his lines with excellent taste and acting the part with judgment. Mr. R. J. Dillon as the *Antipholus of Ephesus*, on the other hand, was a little too boisterous in his action and his reading was not in the main characterized by care. Miss Agnes Proctor in the role of *Adriana*, Miss Nellie Boyd in that of *Luciana*, Miss Alice Robson as *Luce*, and Mrs. Mary Myers as *Amelia* need no particular mention. They were creditable endeavors. "The Comedy of Errors" will be given every evening during the present week, the third and the last of Robson and Crane's most successful engagement.

THE OLYMPIC.

The version of "Robinson Crusoe," produced last night by the Dalziel-Lingard burlesque company, since it was presented in this city by the Colville Folly troupe, has been reconstructed, and in the reconstruction it has been improved. Some new scenes have been written in, and the music, always bright and catching, has been added to. This troupe appeared to much better advantage in "Robinson Crusoe" than they did in that stupid farrago of nonsense "Oxygen" last week, and with the exception of one or two hitches, incidental to a first night, gave one of the best performances seen at this house in many a day. The audience was a large one. The efforts of the leading performers were well appreciated. One of the most amusing pieces of burlesque is the *Will Atkins* of Mr. A. W. Maflin. Mr. Roland Reed is a funny *Jim Cox*. Miss Dickie Lingard in her *Crusoe* clothes charms her audience, and the other people in the cast with the aid of the pretty costumes unite in giving an entertainment which will meet with the approbation of the patrons of this house.

"DEACON CRANKETT."

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The new play of "Deacon Crankett," by Mr. John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies" and "The Worst Boy in Town," had its first representation in New York in the Union Square Theatre to-night, and was most favorably received by a large and brilliant audience. Mr. Habberton, in response to calls for the author, appeared on the stage and made his acknowledgments of paternity.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Sarah Bernhardt intends to start for America on the 4th of October.

The fourth week of "Joshua Whitcomb" began last night at McVicker's. Public interest in the New England farmer is still very strong.

Rice's "Revels" started last evening upon the second and last week of its present run here. The receipts last week, so it is said, reached nearly $7,000. A large audience in attendance.

People were again unable to obtain admission to the Academy of Music last night at a few minutes before the rise of the curtain. The piece was "Grizzly Adams" with, of course, a variety olio preceding it.

The monument over the grave of the late Charlotte Cushman, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, at Boston, was erected on Thursday, a large number of people being present. The shaft, in the shape of the ancient obelisks, is about thirty-three feet in hight, of granit, and forms an imposing feature of the hill upon which the actress is buried. The occasion was marked by no set ceremonies.

At a performance given at Potresina by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, the celebrated London artists of the Haymarket Theatre, there were thirty-eight clergymen, who were away on their summer vacation, and thought they might enjoy themselves. The thirty-eight included one Archdeacon, one Prebendeary, three rural Deans, seven Vicars, four incumbents in charge, three minor Canons, two masters of schools, three private tutors, and the remainder were either curates or holding some preferment.

I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 27.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., closed its session to-night. The closing act was the installation of officers-elect, as follows, which was done by Past Grand Sire Harmon, with the customary interesting form: Luther G. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., Grand Sire; Eri J. Leech, Keokuk, Ia., Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgelay, Baltimore, Md., Grand Secretary; Joshua Van Sant, Baltimore, Md., Grand Treasurer; the Rev. J. W. Venable, Kentucky, Grand Chaplain.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Additional Details of the Embezzlement in the Second Auditor's Office.

Strong Testimony by a Little Girl Against Anna Stroaker, at Manitowoc.

Ware, Who Shot Brumbaugh at Dayton, O., Released on Bail.

D. E. Wheaton Indicted for Murdering O'Neil at Bloomington, Ill., in 1877.

HERRING'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The investigation which has been made to-day into the charges of the robbery of the Soldiers' Fund at the Treasury shows that the details already published need to be modified in some particulars. The bonds were not taken from the bodies of any Union soldiers upon the battlefield. They were, on the contrary, bonds that were taken by the order of Secretary Stanton from persons who had been drafted into the military service, and were held as a security that the drafted persons would not desert. At the time the Stanton order was issued desertions of drafted persons were taking place at the rate of some 200 daily, many of the persons deserting having with them at the time bounties from town, city, or State in the form of money or bonds, and some of them having also obtained a month's pay from the General Government. These bonds were for the most part town and county bonds in Pennsylvania and New York States, where there had been drafts. The evidence is quite direct that they were sold and the proceeds appropriated by Herring, the dead Chief Clerk and Deputy Auditor. The Secret Service officers have discovered that Herring forwarded some of the bonds for collection to Monroe County, New York, through the express company, and a letter relating to the transaction, signed by Herring, has been found in the latter's effects. This letter was in the handwriting of Watson, at present a clerk in the same Bureau, but signed by Herring, and the fact that the body of the letter was in his handwriting does not necessarily connect him with the robbery of the bonds. There was nothing in the letter to indicate that the bonds were not private property. The Secret Service officers are said to have reported that Herring was the only person in the Bureau who knew of the existence of the bonds, they having been kept in a secret drawer to which Herring alone had the key. Why Herring should have committed the robbery is a mystery to his acquaintances here. He was a frugal man, lived within his means, and had no known vices or costly habits. There is a theory that he was pressed by former creditors, or that he was a victim of blackmail, as, in addition to this robbery, he is reported to have borrowed considerable sums of money from different clerks under him.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury has written Secretary Sherman on the subject of the safe robbery. He says:

> In reply to your oral inquiry of this morning, I have the honor to report that in December last it was discovered that $4,740 in money and bonds, including interest, were missing from the safe of this office. Thorough investigation established the fact that the funds had been abstracted by Charles F. Herring, Deputy Auditor, who died Nov. 29, 1879. There is no evidence that a single dollar of the missing funds belonged to deceased soldiers. On the contrary, the bulk of it consisted of bonds taken from soldiers at the draft rendezvous in 1864 and 1865 as security against their desertion.

It is also said that, as neither the money nor bonds had been called for, the soldiers from whom they were taken became bounty-jumpers.

THE HEYWOOD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Sept. 27.—In the Heywood murder examination to-day, witness was sworn whose testimony will go far towards the conviction of the accused. A little Norwegian girl, named Emma Nelson, testified to being in the neighborhood of Heywood's house between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the murder and saw one woman with a club in her hand chasing another around the house. As one was about to enter the house the other knocked her down with the stick and then dragged her into the house by the hair. She then heard loud screams emanating from the house, after which all was quiet. The little girl did not know the parties, but her description of their dress exactly corresponds with that of Miss Nancy Heywood, the murdered woman, and the accused, Anna Stroaker. The testimony of the little girl had the effect of making the prisoner very nervous and excited. This is the first time during the examination that she has betrayed any such signs. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—James Oliver Wright, Cashier of the late Civil-Sheriff Gauthreaux, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $83,000 in the transfer of claims due the city and valued at $30,000; also held to answer on a charge of having connived in the embezzlement of $24,500, converted by the late Civil-Sheriff Gauthreaux to his own use.

Mayor Patton has just returned from a visit to Gauthreaux at Louisville. In answer to a question about the defalcation, the Mayor said he could get nothing out of the sick man, except that he was astonished at the large amount. Gauthreaux has deposited with the city $23,000 in certificates which he received from the State, and $4,700 cash. The city owes him about $15,000, which with the above will fully cover his cash deficit leaving $83,000 in scrip to be accounted for Gouthreaux's statement has yet to be made

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—Reese Gaul, a student of Muhlenberg College, was badly shot at an early hour this morning while on a visit to his house in the Village of Sinking Springs, five miles from this city. It appears that he had been absent from home until rather late, and when he returned several members of the family were aroused from their sleep. The young student did not answer their calls, and he was taken for a burglar and shot at. Three balls were sent at him from a revolver in the hands of his step-brother. "Don't you know me?" exclaimed the student, but it was too late. He was shot in the body and he fell to the ground. His physicians state that with care he may recover. Another step-brother is also accused of having thrown an ax at Gaul at the time. The bullet went clear through his thigh. A thorough investigation is to be made, as some say it was not a mistake.

THE BRUMBAUGH TRAGEDY.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 24.—The preliminary examination of George Ware, which was begun yesterday, was concluded to-day. The Court made no finding against him, and by mutual consent of counsel he was released in the sum of $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bail was procured in about ten minutes, his bondsmen being some of the most prominent and influential men of the city, representing together about a million of wealth.

Public opinion and sympathy are strongly with Ware, and many expressions of approbation were heard on the streets over the result of the examination.

The testimony of the only eye-witness of the shooting, other than the principals themselves, was given in private, for the first time to-day, before the Justice and counsel in the case, and settles some disputed points in the affair.

The witness is a Mrs. Buechner, who lives the next door east of Ware's house, on Maple street. She is a most respectable lady, and a reliable witness. She had noticed Brumbaugh's frequent visits to the house during Ware's absence, and suspicious circumstances connected with these visits, as, for instance, the closing of the blinds upon his arrival, which were at other times open.

On Monday afternoon, at the time of the tragedy, she was sitting at her dining-room window, and saw Brumbaugh enter the house by the front door. At about the same time she saw the husband enter the yard by a rear gate, and go down a back cellar-way. In about ten minutes she heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after saw Brumbaugh rush out the side door, hatless, in his shirt sleeves, his pants disarranged, and his person exposed. He started for the front gate, when Ware appeared on the front porch, fired at him as he was passing through the gate, and again when he had reached the sidewalk. The third shot was the fatal one, as he staggered after receiving it.

Ware's demeanor through the examination was that of a man who felt keenly his position, and deeply regretted his deed. He won friends in the court-room. Upon being released he returned to his mother's home on Wayne street, where his two children found him. Their exuberance of joy at seeing him out of jail again, and their innocent petitions to him to return, were truly touching.

The Coroner finished his inquest to-day, and swore out a warrant against Ware, which, it is understood, will not be served, it being a mere formality.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Grand Jury of McLean County to-day returned an indictment against Dwight E. Wheaton, now an inmate of the Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, for highway robbery, charging him with the murder of James O'Neil, passenger engineer on the Chicago & Alton Road, who was shot one night in the winter of 1877, while returning from his engine to his home. Wheaton was arrested twice for this crime. Once he was acquitted on examination and once the Grand Jury failed to return a verdict. New and important evidence has been discovered.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 27.—Henry Gerke, a 7-year-old lad, died yesterday afternoon, from injuries received from a stone thrown by Louis Bourie, another boy. After trial Bourie was held in $1,500 bail, which was given.

George Weisenberger, a German saloonkeeper, was assaulted Sunday by three boys because he refused to sell them liquor. One struck him in the face with a chair, while another pelted him with sticks, inflicting injuries from which he is not expected to recover. One of them, William Rudoff, was arrested and held for assault with intent to kill.

BIGAMY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Ossian Aldrich, the Signal Service Sergeant who has obtained such notoriety on account of his arrest and court-martial for bigamy, is showing himself to be a greater rascal. From the testimony taken in the court-martial here, it appears that he charged the Government $2 daily for services rendered by a boy to whom he paid 50 cents, and he yesterday spoke in the most brutal manner of Juliet Hooper, the young woman who died of a broken heart at Cincinnati, last summer, because of his ill treatment.

A DESPERATE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 27.—Fred Kruger, a German, who lived in the Eighth Ward, and who had some trouble with his wife a few days ago, on which account she left him, set fire to his dwelling early this morning and burned it to the ground, after which he gave himself several terrible gashes, one across the throat, nearly severing the windpipe, and one across the abdomen, allowing his entrails to protrude. He was brought into the city and his wounds dressed, but it is thought will not recover.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—John W. Bankson, the actor, from Keokuk, Ia., has escaped from the embarrassing position in which he was placed by his arrest Saturday upon the charge of having attempted to pass a forged check. In the court to-day the person who paid the checks was unable to identify Bankson as the man who passed it, and the case was dismissed.

TOO SLY FOR SLY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—William Sly, of Nicholasville, Clement County, O., came to the city to-day and exchanged $3,500 4 per cent bonds for gold, putting the gold in a valise. On the cars on his way home he found his valise exchanged for one containing three bricks. No clew to the robber.

A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 27.—Last night the prisoners confined in the jail at Grenada, Miss., set fire to the building, which was entirely consumed. All the prisoners were released and made their escape. Two were badly burned.

FATALLY STABBED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—To-night, in a dispute over card-playing, George Dorsey, colored, stabbed Barney Nichols, also colored, in the abdomen. He died in half an hour.

THE CONANT MYSTERY.

Arrest of the Spafford Brothers on Suspicion.

The developments in the Conant mystery yesterday were interesting, but of no particular value in throwing any additional light upon the affair. The police were deeply chagrined to find in THE TRIBUNE the names and full particulars of the quarrel between the deceased and the Spafford family, who formerly occupied the house. It was for them they were searching, as this was conceded to be the only tangible clew, and owing to inactivity they did not become possessed of the name nor address until they were published. They feared that the Spaffords would thus be forewarned, and therefore forearmed. But they concealed their fears on this point, and during the day inquiring reporters were told that the Spafford brothers had been found and were being closely watched. This was scarcely true. They were found, but not until late in the day, and they were hurriedly yet quietly taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station and locked up. Officers Owens and Larsen found them returning with swill from the city to their home, about a quarter of a mile south of Madison street, on Centralia avenue, in the Town of Austin. They give the names of Harding and Nathan Spafford. They knew at once why they were arrested, as they had a copy of the paper with them. This they explained by saying that while collecting swill at Case & Martin's pie-bakery, some one called their attention to the article. Harding is a sharp and incessant talker,—so sharp, in fact, that the police would have nothing to say to him last night, unprepared as they were. He was particularly anxious to know where and when Conant was last seen alive. He confessed that there had been a little trouble about the hay, but they quit good enough friends, and before going home one day he helped Conant clean out a well. Regarding the death, he, of course, denied knowing anything. The officers state that it would take an hour to detail the stories of wickedness and crime concerning these boys in both Austin and Cicero, and they have always been looked upon as a dangerous, immoral pair. Arrests of others directly connected with the Spaffords will be made to-day.

A VISIT TO THE LONELY COTTAGE on the prairie yesterday brought out a few facts. The spot where the body was found is a clearing a few feet square, about 140 feet due east of the front of the house. This clearing was natural, and not artificial. It was easily found, as the long curly hair of the deceased lies there yet upon the ground. The location is not on a line with the tomato-patch nor with any walk to the road, nor was it such as might be used for necessary purposes, as there is a good closet within a few feet of the house. A curious secret hole was found in the southwest corner of the house, which looks as though it had been constructed by the deceased for the purpose of keeping valuables there, but thus far it is understood that he had little or nothing. Conant's shoes were found. They are heavy, cumbersome affairs, and he would not be apt to wear them in the house. All about the house the ground is thickly covered with broken glassware, crockery, stoneware, and tins, so that it would be impossible for a man to walk about it even in daylight, in his stockings, without getting his feet badly cut. The fact that the deceased was found unshod so far away from the house is more suspicious than any other fact. A key and a plug of tobacco have since been found where the body laid, which go to show that the pockets were ransacked.

Lieut. Callahan remembers that Conant reported the burglary at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th inst. He described the clothes and the boots, told how the burglars had battered down the doors of his dwelling, and also said that he had very good reasons for believing the previous tenant of the house was the aggressor. A sister of the deceased, Mrs. Miller, of No. 147 Henry street, called at the station yesterday. Immediately after Hiram reported his loss at the station he made her a short visit, and then started for home. He was last seen alive by one of the Tuttle family about 8 o'clock that evening. Mrs. Miller says Hiram had no valuables nor money, and that he was subject to no disease, save now and then a little rheumatism. He frequently told her how the former tenants annoyed him, and was under the impression that they would do something terrible to him some day. She thinks he was murdered.

Secretary Doyle, of the Police Department, yesterday notified Dr. Bluthardt to consult with Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College as to some plan whereby the body could be reduced to a skeleton in a short space of time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the remains contained any bullets or whether the bones showed any signs of fracture. Nothing has yet been done in this direction, however.

CURRIE CALLS.

The Famous Texas Desperado Pays the "Globe-Democrat" a Visit—A Pleasant Chat with the Man Who Killed Ben Porter—How He Looks and Talks, and What He Says About the Newspapers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 27.

Jim Currie, the Texas desperado, was in the *Globe-Democrat* office yesterday afternoon, and was interviewed by the smallest and mildest-mannered reporter on the staff. Mr. Currie does not like to be called a desperado, and says if he was a desperado he has now quit the business, and is trying to be as peaceful and law-abiding a citizen as the people of the country will let him be. He certainly did not look very much like the desperadoes who are written about in books and newspapers. He is a man about five feet ten inches in hight of medium build, has a clear face, with the faintest of hard lines running through it, a bright eye, a high forehead, which partial baldness gives a Shakspearean appearance to, a smoothly-shaven chin, a dark but not villainous mustache, short hair, and had his features fairly set off by a white sombrero of the style so much affected by Southern gentlemen. He wore a dark suit, which was covered with a traveling duster, and there was not a revolver, rifle, or bowie-knife visible or suggested through the folds of his clothes. He spoke in a quiet, agreeable, unassuming way, and tried more to leave the impression that he had been painted blacker than he really is than to awe the reporter into believing him a bad man of the worst type the Texas borders rejoice in.

He has been in St. Louis two or three times since his acquittal in the Porter murder case, and this last time has been here for several days. He thinks he will go West, but may change his mind. He has been through Texas since he regained his liberty; has visited, he said, every portion of the Lone Star State, in which he is known, and is not afraid of a man in Texas or any man outside of it. He does not yet know where he will settle down at to gain a livelihood, or what section of the country he will choose for his home. He likes the South and the Southern people, and were it not for his roving disposition would be as likely to remain permanently in Texas as to locate elsewhere. He asserts that he was treated very well by the Texas authorities while he was in jail; they were not any more lenient to him than to anybody else, and the prison fare was rather coarse; but he was used to roughing it, had not been brought up on pie and cake, and found the menu agreeable when he got hungry three times a day. The treatment he received from the newspapers seemed to have done him more fancied harm than anything else. The *Globe-Democrat*, in particular, he said, had been very hard on him; had said some pretty bitter things about him, and he recalled one of the head-lines used, "Currie, the Cur," which he thought rather rough.

The small reporter suggested that a telegram had been received in this office a short time ago, saying that Currie was en route to St. Louis to clean out the office.

"That's a lie," said Currie; "I never made any such threat, and any man who says so is not saying the truth. I have met a great many newspaper men, many of them real friends of mine, who have parted company with me to go back to their offices to abuse, but I never got mad about it. What's the use? I don't care a cent for all the newspapers and editors and reporters in the country. They have done me all the harm they can do. Let them keep it up. I wouldn't quiver if the bottom dropped out of the whole country."

"Then you cherish no hostile feelings towards the press?"

"Not in the least."

Apropos to the difficulty which ended in the death of Porter, the actor, Currie said he recollected none of the details of the tragedy. He was crazy drunk at the time, and it was a bar-room brawl, in which the best man won. He denied having insulted Miss Cummins, and said as he was leaving the saloon one of the actors made an offensive remark, which he (Currie) responded to sharply, after which Barrymore pitched into him, and then came the fatal shooting. He denied that he had started out that night to "beat up a showman"; that he had a row at the Opera-House door before the performance; that he had had any difficulty whatever with theatrical people; and that he had ever threatened to kill or dine on an actor. All such stuff published about him was gratuitously manufactured and unreservedly retailed throughout the whole country. The killing of Porter was a circumstance for which he did not hold himself responsible, and which he could not say he had any reason now to regret.

"Have you ever had any other experience of this kind?" cautiously queried the small reporter.

"How is that?" asked Currie.

"Have you ever had any other trouble in Texas?"

"What kind of trouble do you mean?"

"Well, it is reported, that is, some people said you had killed seven or eight other men. Of course I don't believe it, but is it so?"

"I was never in a difficulty before in my life," answered Currie.

"Never killed anybody else?"

"Never raised a finger against another man in the world."

"Not even for surprising you with a Pinafore gag?"

"No, sir."

"And you don't own a private graveyard?"

"I have no private graveyard, sir, and I don't need any."

"Other Texas desperadoes—Ben Thompson, for instance, whom we interviewed a few weeks ago—have private graveyards in several sections of the country?" the reporter suggested.

"That's all right, sir," said Currie; "I've got none."

"You don't drown or cremate the people you kill, do you?"

"No, sir."

The desperado, who, by the way, does not look half as desperate as some of Finn's Deputy-Sheriffs, or as three-fourths of the policemen in the Third District, said, in answer to a number of questions, that he knew Ben Thompson, and thought well of him; he also knew Sam Bass, the leader of the famous train-robbing gang in Texas, and had met Sam once or twice. He did not think there was so much lawlessness in Texas as the State was credited with, and thought it wrong to give it such a bloody character just when it was beginning to build up and be settled. No such thing was done when Kansas was standing at the threshold of civilization. Kansas had its Benders, etc., a galaxy of ruffians and murderers, such as Texas would not begin to tolerate. He had lived in Texas for the past seven years, having previously been in Vincennes, Ind., where he had relatives still living, and also worked on New Orleans and other railroads. He was a volunteer in the Twelfth Ohio Regiment during the War, and was a Democrat from the ribs to backbone. He was now 39 years old, and unmarried. He did not know where he was going to settle,—in fact, did not know how he could settle down at all without getting married, and the reputation that had been given him by the newspapers lately made such a state of affairs impossible.

The reporter said the ladies would think all the more of him because he had been unfortunate, and suggested that if he ever got to going with a girl, no fellow would come sneaking around to steal her affections away, and Currie laughed, just as the reporter intended he should.

Since the tragedy, which was brought about by whisky, Currie said he had not touched a drop of intoxicating liquors. Nor does he intend to drink in the near future, unless his present purpose gives way. He claims Ireland for his native country, and says he is not ashamed to acknowledge that he is an Irishman. He has kept every item the *Globe-Democrat* ever printed about him, and some day will bring his scrap-book to the office and read its contents to the small reporter, and point out the mistakes that have been made about him. He did not say he would be armed on the occasion of the promised visit, but if he isn't there will be a dead desperado and a tired and weak, but still triumphant, reporter on the premises before he gets one-fourth through the contents of the scrap-book.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Closes the Cleveland Series with Its Eighth Victory.

Providence and Cincinnati the Winners Against Troy and Buffalo.

Opening Day of the Louisville Race Meeting—Luke Blackburn an Easy Winner.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND.

The series between the Chicago and Cleveland teams was finished yesterday, Chicago having won eight and Cleveland four out of the twelve. About 1,000 people were present. The contest was notable for loose fielding on both sides and very weak batting by the visitors, who scored but three safe hits off Corcoran. The Chicagos took kindly to McCormick, though had the latter been well supported by his field the record of base-hits against him would have been greatly reduced, as fully half the hitting was done after the side should have been out. A fumbled grounder and a wild throw by Shaffer, together with hits by Anson, Goldsmith, and Quest, gave Chicago three unearned runs and a similar number of unearned hits in the second inning. Kelly's two-baser in the third, with another wild throw by Shaffer, gave a tally, the inning being closed by a sharp double-play by Glasscock, Dunlap, and Phillips—the second out, however, being very doubtful. In the sixth, after Anson had hit clean and Burns had given Dunlap a fly, Corcoran hit to McGeary, who threw out Anson at second, and Dunlap, in his anxiety to make another double play, shot the ball out of Phillips' reach, and Corcoran went to third, thence tallying on Phillips' muff of Shaffer's throw. Two runs were made in the seventh off another muffed thrown ball by Phillips, a passed ball and wild throw by Kennedy, a two-baser by Kelly, and a single by Burns. Sharp fielding by Kelly, Quest, Burns, and Anson, together with a phenomenal catch right off the ground by Dairymple, blanked the visitors in the third, when runs were imminent, and again in the fifth, when a fumbled grounder and a muffed line fly by Anson and a passed ball by Kelly placed men on second and third. A fine throw by Kelly and quick return by Quest caught McCormick between third and home. A base on balls, a passed ball, and a juggle by Burns, followed by Phillips' two-baser, gave the Clevelands their only tallies, in the sixth inning, and the plucky catch by Corcoran of a liner from McGeary's bat caught Phillips off third, which he had reached on a wild pitch, and completed a fine double play. Aside from the points described, the game was quite tame and spiritless.

The Buffalos play here to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday, and as this is the only team that has not beaten the Chicagos this year, the latter will try hard to prevent them from winning a game out of the three.

It is due to Goldsmith to state, in explanation of his poor showing against Cleveland in Saturday's game, that he is suffering from lameness in the arm caused by rheumatism, and was not in fit condition to pitch an entire game.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gore, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	12	0	1
Kelly, c.	4	2	2	4	5	5	2
Anson, 3 b.	4	0	2	2	4	4	3
Burns, s. s.	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Corcoran, p.	4	2	0	0	1	7	0
Beals, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Goldsmith, c. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Quest, 2 b.	4	0	2	2	1	4	0
Total	37	7	9	11	27	23	8
Cleveland.							
Dunlap, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	3	5	1
Shaffer, r. f.	2	1	0	0	2	2	2
Hotaling, c. f.	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Glasscock, s. s.	4	1	0	0	3	3	1
Phillips, 1 b.	4	0	1	2	11	1	2
McGeary, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Kennedy, c.	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
McCormick, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Hankinson, l. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	3	4	27	16	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—None.
Two-base hits—Kelly (2), Phillips.
First base on balls—Shaffer (2), Gore.
First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 6.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 2.
Struck out—Kennedy, McCormick, Glasscock, Hankinson, Hotaling, Phillips, Dalrymple.
Balls called—Corcoran 121, McCormick 89.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 23; McCormick, 19.
Double plays—Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips, Corcoran-Anson.
Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Kennedy, 2.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 2.
Time—2:20.
Umpire—Bradley.

CINCINNATI VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—Less than 100 saw the Cincinnatis defeat the Buffalos in a seven-inning game to-day. A cold rain fell all through the game, and by the end of the seventh inning made the ground so wet that at the request of the Buffalos the umpire called game. Weidman pitched, and crippled up Stearns, and Rowe came back to his support.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	—6
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Runs earned—Cincinnati, 1; Buffalo, 1.
Fielding errors—Cincinnati, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Buffalo, 5.
Two-base hits—Purcell, J. White, Carpenter, Hornung, and Galvin.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Buffalo, 4.
First base on balls—Clapp, Smith.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Struck out—J. White, Smith, (2), W. White, Galvin, Stearns.
Balls called—White, 81; Weidman, 61.
Strikes called—White, 31; Weidman, 20.
Double plays—Smith-Reilly, Carpenter-Reilly, Crowley-Stearns.
Wild pitches—White, 1; Weidman, 1.
Time—1:40.
Umpire—William Reilly.

PROVIDENCE VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—Following is the score of the Providence-Troy game to-day:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Providence	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	*	—5

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

Blue Grass Stake for 2-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; dash of three-fourths of a mile:

R. F. Johnson's ch. f. Lucy May, by imp. Buckden, dam Georgia Bowman	1
John S. Clark's ch. f. Minnie C., by Wanderer, dam Nannie McDowell, by Leamington	2
M. B. Gratz's b. f. by Longfellow, dam Sallie Farrell	3

Time—1:18¾.

The St. Leger Stakes for 3-year-olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second; dash of two miles. Luke Blackburn and Kinkaid were the only starters. The former won with ease. Time, 3:42.

Association purse of $300, of which $50 to second; mile heats:

Montreal	1	1
Beatitude	2	2
Faircourt	3	3

Time—1:46; 1:46¼.

The track was very heavy. The mutuals paid $110 on the first race.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—In answer to an article in a Sunday paper regarding the wagon-race at the Jockey Club last Saturday between John T. Lester's mare Maggie and J. A. Edwards' gelding Sonny, I would state that the assertions as to the driving of Sonny were without foundation. It was also claimed that the horse was not in condition; I claim that he was in first-class condition. It was also stated that he was not driven by a professional. That I admit; I do not claim to be a jockey. I drove the horse the first and second heats in 2:43¼. This will be substantiated by Mr. Thomas H. Miller, who was appointed by the judges to time the second horse. Several parties have been talking about the management of Sonny, and claim that he has been driven a faster mile than this since his arrival in Chicago. If such is the case, I want them to come forward and prove it. A new driver was put up for the third heat, and he drove Sonny in 2:46¼,—four seconds slower than in the previous heats. If the horse had not been pumped out in going the first half of the third mile he would have finished much better.

In the first place, the horse was overmatched, for Maggie had shown a mile in 2:37 to wagon over the Central Park track, and yet the friends of Sonny expected him to live out a race with her.

I will bet from $100 to $500 that no man, professional or non-professional, can drive Sonny two heats better than I drove him Saturday to wagon, pulling the same weight over the same track.

CON SCHUGRUE,
No. 2449 State street.

A BIG STEAMSHIP SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Iron Steamboat Company for the construction of a fleet of thirty steamers to ply in the Bay of New York, the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and other waters, as excursion boats. The incorporators comprise a number of well-known capitalists, among whom are Rufus Hatch, banker and broker; John Roach, ship-builder; Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. B. Houston, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and others. The capital stock is $10,000,000, of which $800,000 has already been placed. These steamers will be entirely of iron, with steel boilers. For winter use they will be employed in the ports of Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

LOCAL CRIME.

A NICE SCHEME.

It came to light yesterday that Mr. J. L. McFarland, a commission merchant at the Stock-Yards, arranged some time ago with the weighmaster of the Rock Island Division to weigh hogs and return certain excessive weights as the result. He then went to Mr. G. Pratt, hog buyer for Armour & Co., and unfolded to him the scheme, telling him of the good and soft thing awaiting, if the three could coöperate. Mr. Pratt, of course, assented, and of course immediately related the facts to his employers and to Mr. John B. Sherman, the Superintendent of the Yards, the moment McFarland's back was turned. After a consultation it was thought best to let the affair run on until on overt act should enable the guilt to be definitly fixed. Yesterday, however, on the story getting about, the weighmaster was discharged, the Stock-Yards Company canceled McFarland's bond, and took from him his open order, which will severely hamper his future operations. It has been noticed that for ten days all McFarland's hogs, irrespective of the road they came in on, have been driven to the Rock Island scale-house, although it is not known so far that any fraudulent weights have been returned. No arrests have been made. McFarland was not to be found yesterday, and it is thought he has left the city.

THE JUSTICES.

The case of Hovey & Coulter, Board of Trade commission men, against the American Union Telegraph Company, to recover $169.13 lost on a deal through a mistake in a telegram received by the Company from Baltimore, was heard by Justice Brown yesterday. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $125.

Isaac Weiss brought suit before Justice Moran to recover $7.50 due him by William Carter, who was one of the tent-men at work in Camp De Molay. The suit is brought against the Triennial Committee, Norman F. Gassette, and Henry G. Metager, and is to come up to-day at 2 o'clock. Mr. Gassette says he knows nothing about the claim, and that the men have all been paid.

There is a school of telegraphy in the Exchange Building which is attended by a number of good looking girls, and the young operators in the offices near by have a habit of "visiting the school." A young man in the employ of the American Union office was in the place the other day and slipped the ring off a young lady's finger, "only for fun." He refused to give up the ring on demand, and she threatens to get out a warrant for his arrest.

Tit-for-Tat.

The Boston *Globe* says that the relative Republican loss in Maine since 1876 is 15,000. "Very well," replies the *Journal*, "in 1876 there was a Democratic candidate for Governor who received 60,000 votes. This year there was no Democratic candidate in the field. The relative loss of the Democrats in Maine must be 60,000."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Macalister's Cough Mixture.—**The best** remedy for use in the family for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, consumption for adults, and whooping-cough and croup for children. Prepared only by John P. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, and for sale by all druggists.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Eminent Drs. S. L. and I. C. Nidelet, St. Louis, write: . . . Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef we have prescribed with excellent success in diphtheria, malarial, typhoid fevers, debility, etc.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

SILKS.

TWENTY INCHES WIDE
AT
Seventy-five Cents!

A GREAT
WEST END BARGAIN

TWO CASES
ALL SILK
LYONS
COLORED
SILKS!

Some of them Evening Shades,
20 inches Wide, at 75c Yard,
AT
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.'S,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

The above goods cost the importer $1.17 1-2, are unquestionably a bargain, and will be opened on our counters to-day, being our

Opening Day.

OPENING.

AUTUMN
FASHIONS!

GRAND
OPENING!
TO-DAY
AT THE
WEST END DRY
GOODS HOUSE,
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Paris Millinery,
Costumes, Cloaks,
Fabrics, Novelties.

Cordial Invitation to All.

LACE GOODS.

Chas. Gossage
& Co.

Extraordinary Sale
OF
Children's
Real Lace Collars.

10,000 Collars
All Real Lace, worth from 60 cts. to $1.25,
"At 25 cts. Each."
The Greatest Bargain we Ever Offered.

Also a small lot of
LADIES' HAND-EMBROIDERED
French Cape Collars,
Latest Parisian Style,
"At 50 cents Each."
("HALF PRICE.")

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State-st. Washington-st.

COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps' Cocoa.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold in tins (only ½-lb. and lb.), labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, Epps' Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR
SKIN DISEASES
A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES:
25 cts. a Cake.
A BOX WITH
3 Cakes 75 c.
Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE COUNCIL.

The Ordinance Opening Lock Street Vetoed by the Mayor.

Superintendent Kirkland Reports the Court-House Walls to Be in Fair Condition.

An Opinion from the Corporation Counsel Regarding the New Pumping Works—Miscellaneous Business.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Everett in the chair, and present all except Sanders, Ballard, Burke, McNurney, Meyer (Fifteenth), and McCormick.

TEAM STAND.

Ald. Riordan, by consent, introduced an ordinance setting aside forty feet of Market street, between Ranoolph and Washington streets, as a stand for teams.

It was passed.

STAUBER—M'GRATH.

The City Clerk stated that the testimony in the Stauber-McGrath case had been filed.

It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A VETO.

A communication was received from the Mayor, returning without his approval the ordinance repealing the one for the vacation of Lake street, etc. It was desirable that Ashland avenue be opened and extended south of the canal, and it was certain that a bridge at that point was much more to the public advantage than a bridge at Post street. But the city had entered upon its obligations to carry out the terms of the ordinance, and the Canal Commissioners had made their contracts to build the bridge. To make a change, therefore, would involve the city in expense and litigation.

The vote by which the repealing ordinance was passed was reconsidered, and a motion to pass, notwithstanding the veto, was lost.

PAYING THE LAMPLIGHTERS.

Ald. Cullerton submitted a resolution setting forth that it was currently reported that the money donated by the city to the lamplighters had not reached their pockets, and directing the Controller to withhold a similar sum ($21,000) from any money due the gas companies.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The same Alderman submitted an order directing the Corporation Counsel to report as to the power of the city authorities to compel the Chicago & Alton and the Fort Wayne Railroad Companies to build a viaduct over their tracks on Polk street.

It was passed.

THE CITY-HALL WALLS.

The following communication from the Superintendent of Buildings was referred to the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent, and Committee on Buildings:

In obedience to an order passed by your honorable body on Sept. 19, 1880, requesting a communication from me concerning the condition of the walls of the new City-Hall building now in course of erection, I have the honor to report as follows:

In order to ascertain the exact settlement of the walls, I proceeded upon the 14th day of the present month to take the levels around the building, and found that the southwest corner, situated upon La Salle and Washington streets, had settled exactly six inches, while the northwest corner, situated upon La Salle and Randolph streets, had settled very nearly five inches. This shows that in the entire length of the main wall on the west side of the building from Washington to Randolph streets the inequality of settlement does not exceed one inch.

Levels were then taken on the southeast corner of the building, situated on Washington street where the city's portion is divided from the county side. It was here discovered that a settlement of three and seven-eighths inches had taken place, which shows a variation upon the south wall of two and one-eighth inches.

The level of the corner on Randolph street, where the city portion is separated from the County-Building, is identical with that on the south end of the east wall on Washington street. The greatest inequality of settlement, therefore, does not exceed at any one point more than two and one-eighth inches.

At the time when the levels of the floors of the city's portion were determined upon the erection of the County-Building was considerably advanced, and a settlement of some inches had necessarily taken place. The wise precaution was therefore taken by the superintending architect under the late Administration to allow about four inches for settlement of walls of the City-Building, so that the floors of the two structures would eventually be as nearly on the same plane as possible. Upon taking the levels of the two buildings, I discover that the city side must settle about one and seven-eighths inches more to bring it to the level of the County-side. In my opinion the weight of the roof, together with that of the remaining portion of the walls of the upper story which have yet to be placed upon the City-Building, will cause the walls to settle the one and seven-eighths inches which is the difference that now exists between the two structures.

It is, indeed, a matter of surprise to me that, in consideration of the nature of the soil and the immense magnitude of the buildings, a more unequal settlement has not taken place.

The damage to the walls by cracks is far less than might have reasonably been expected. There is not a single crack of any description upon either the north or south wall, with the exception of a frost crack in one of the blue stones of the base of the Washington-street entrance. This crack was observed in the spring of 1879, and before any considerable superincumbent load been placed upon it. It does not impair the stability of the entrance. There are only two cracks to be found in the entire east wall, and these are inconsiderable. One of them is a crack in a window sill, and the other is in one of the stones of the small piers just over the window sill. Both of these cracks are in the basement story.

An examination of the La Salle street front reveals two cracked stones above the window-sills; cracks in two window-sills; two stones in water-table; and one stone of the triglyph course cracked; also two stones above the water-table, and in six different places the joints of the cornice above the first story have opened from one-quarter to one-half inch. These cracks and flaws are all in the basement and first story. In the three upper stories there is not a single crack to be seen. When the stone-work shall have been completed, the facades washed down, and the joints filled as required by contract, these cracks and openings will be almost invisible unless they become much worse than they are now, which is not likely.

The brick and stone-work of all the front or outside walls has settled homogeneously, and there are consequently no indications at any spot of the brick-work tearing away from the stone-work in front.

In the course of my examination into the interior of the building I find cracks in the sides of four of the doorways of the corridor walls in first and second stories. These cracks, however, only extend about two feet downward from the iron lintels on both sides of the doorways and from the top of the ends of the lintels up to the ceiling in each of the stories. They are clearly caused by the lintels having an insufficient bearing upon the walls. This inference I draw from the nature and direction of the cracks. These lintels can be very easily taken out and others having more bearing upon the walls substituted in their place. This, together with the replacing of the brick-work, may be done at any time at a very small expense.

There are a few cracks in some of the lighter walls in the basement and sub-basement; but as they carry no weight, and as some of them extend only through these two stories, they are of very little consequence.

In the arches of some of the doorways in sub-basement are to be found a few cracks, but they are insignificant. Concerning the alleged unsafe and dangerous condition of the portico over the La Salle street entrance, I have, for the purpose of making my report more easily understood, attached a diagram showing its position and the manner of its construction. The portion colored black represents the concrete work under the foundation-stones of the walls of the building, and the piers of the portico. It extends seven feet beyond the line of the fronts and sides of the piers. On this concrete is placed three courses of dimension-stone,—each course being fourteen inches thick. This stone-work covers the entire bed of concrete with the exception of two feet in width, extending from the outer edges, as shown by the red lines on the accompanying diagram. The foundations for the main wall and piers of the portico spring from the top of these three courses of stone-work, and are carried up to the grade line of the street, as shown on diagram, by a stone wall measuring seven feet sixth inches to grade, with a one foot ten-inch "batter" all around. It will be seen, therefore, that the foundations of the main wall, and of the piers of the portico are equally strong; and in view of the fact that the weight of the main wall in rear of portico, when it is completed, together with the roof of the building, will be about 5,800 tons, while that of the portico, with the additional weight yet to be added thereto, will not exceed 2,000 tons, the veriest tyro can see that the main wall, being almost three times as heavy as the portico, with a foundation no heavier, must necessarily settle quickest and most. The result of this unequal settlement is that the main wall of the building must drag with it the back of the portico, which is tinted yellow, thereby displacing a number of stones and cracking the base stone of one of the piers, one cornice stone, and seven stones of crown molding or syma forming platform over portico.

The displacing and cracking have only occurred in the two centre piers of portico, the north and south piers still standing in perfect condition. The unequal settlement, as above described, has caused no buckling to take place in the outer portions of the piers (tinted red), and so long as there are no indications of a buckling outward the portico is in no danger of falling.

Should the displacement of these stones not extend much farther they can be easily forced back into their places at a trifling expense. Accordingly, as I could perceive little danger of the falling of the portico, I have advised his Honor the Mayor to continue work upon and push to completion the walls of the main building, that the work may be done within the time specified in the builders' contracts. The portico may remain *in statu quo* till next spring. We shall then see how far the main wall shall have settled. It is possible that the center piers may become much worse and even the north and south piers may become affected. In that case a portion of portico could be taken down and rebuilt, as well then as now, and the speedy completion of the main building would not be interfered with. Should there occur any serious settlement of the main wall so as to cause indications of an outward buckling of the piers of the portico, I should not hesitate to at once advise that they be taken down.

In conclusion, I would say that I am surprised that the number of cracks is so few in the new City-Hall, and that the settlements are not more unequal. Nearly the entire weight of the superstructure, with the exception of the roof, now rests upon the foundations, and in my opinion there is no possibility of any such catastrophe as the tumbling of the structure. I should, however, be pleased if your honorable body should see fit to appoint an engineer or architect of recognized ability to investigate and report upon the condition of the La Salle street portico, in order that my conclusions may be substantiated or otherwise.

ALEXANDER KIRKLAND.

THE PUMPING WORKS.

The following was received from the Corporation Counsel:

Your honorable body, Aug. 12, 1880, referred to me a certain order with reference to the purchase of a site and pumping-engines for waterworks, requesting an opinion "as to the power of the City Council to divert the Water Fund for the purpose of providing a site and engines."

The Water Fund of the city, whether derived from taxation or water rates, or both, is a separate fund, the general object of which is the supply of the city with water, and to provide all necessary and proper means for that purpose, and the use of the Water Fund for providing such necessary and proper means is not a diversion of the fund. On the contrary it is the use of the fund for the purpose for which it has been raised.

The fund, however, is pledged, first, for the payment of the interest on the water-bonds, the semi-annual interest on which will become due Jan. 1, 1881. After the payment of such interest there will not, as I have been informed by the City Controller, be a sufficient surplus to meet the ordinary current demands on the fund, and at the same time meet the expenditure contemplated by your order; certainly not sufficient both to purchase a site and to erect two new engines. There would, therefore, be no power to contract for the site and engines. I am informed, however, that the surplus, together with the income which will, after Jan. 1, 1881, come to the Treasury, to the credit of the Water Fund, will be sufficient to purchase and erect two additional engines and pay for them by the time necessary to place them in position, so that a contract for the engines might be made.

I annex hereto a memorandum furnished by the City Controller showing the present condition of the fund, etc.

Balance to the credit of the Water Fund Sept. 25, 1880		$213,106.88
Estimated income for October, November, and December		314,851.35
		$527,958.23
Interest due on bonds Jan. 1, 1880—6 per cents	$ 9,900	
Seven per cents	126,775	
Estimated expenditures to Dec. 31	168,000—	304,675.00
Estimated surplus, Jan. 1, 1881		$223,283.23

The document was refered to the Committee on Fire and Water.

OGDEN AVENUE RAILWAY.

Ald. Cullerton handed in a petition for the extension of the street railway track on Ogden avenue. The Company was willing to put it down. He moved that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report upon all pending matters relating to railroads next Monday evening, and that they be made a special order.

After some talk, the motion was agreed to.

TELEPHONE-POLES.

Ald. Thompson, from the Committee on Fire and Water, said he was unable to comply with the instruction to report as to telephone-poles, and he was indulged until the next meeting.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Ald. Shorey handed in a petition of property-owners setting forth that the general welfare of the inhabitants of the city would be largely promoted by additional care of the streets. They wanted a superintendent for each division and a foreman for each ward or district to make a personal examination of the streets at least once in twenty-four hours.

It was sent to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Ald. Burley introduced an order, which was passed, instructing the Judiciary Committee to present an ordinance providing that in all cases where sidewalks are ordered to be built of stone or plank, the Department of Public Works shall make the aprons and street-crossings of the same width as is required for the sidewalk.

SMOKE-CONSUMERS.

The reports of the Judiciary Committee on Smoke were taken up, the majority recommending the adoption of an ordinance on the subject, and the minority (Young) that it be placed on file for the reason that the burning of smoke was impracticable.

Ald. Shorey said the railroad companies were not satisfied with the ordinance because it would operate as a restraint; but he didn't think it would be seriously injurious to their interests. There would be no difficulty as to stationary engines. Those who had observed the city for the last year or eighteen months had noticed a remarkable change, especially in the business section, brought about by the voluntary introduction of smoke-consumers. There was no serious objection to them except from those who ran locomotives, to burn the smoke of which there seemed to be no invention. He, however, favored the passage of the ordinance, since it would encourage people to put in consumers, and thus be a great benefit to the city in removing smoke.

Ald. Burley also spoke in favor of the ordinance, saying that consumers would not only do away with the smoke, but enable the users to save money now paid out for fuel.

Ald. Young said there was no burner which would consume the smoke of soft coal.

Ald. Hulbert said he had one which did it effectually.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) said such an ordinance ought to be passed, and the nuisance done away with to a considerable extent.

Ald. Lawler said an experiment at the Water-Works was a failure.

Ald. Burley said he could get statements from those who used burners now that they were satisfactory. The experiment at the Water-Works was made eight or ten years ago, when burners were very crude.

The matter was finally made a special order for Monday week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., recommended that the Commissioner of Public Works be instructed to send in estimates for a bridge and a tunnel at Fourteenth street. Concurred in.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the Controller be and he is hereby ordered to inform the Council at its next regular meeting whether the tax-certificates issued to the city for the excess of the city taxes of 1873 and 1874, relevied under provisions of the Revenue law of 1877, have been cancelled, and if not, why not; also what amount of premium be collected on the tax-certificates held by the city issued for the excess of the city taxes of 1873 and all of the city taxes of 1874 relevied under the Revenue law of 1877, which were sold to others than the owners of the property on which the same were issued; also the date on which the said certificates were sold; also, whether the owners of the property on which said tax-sale certificates were issued were notified to take up said certificates before the same were sold; and also to what fund the County-Clerk fees for cancelling the excess of the city taxes of 1873 included in said certificates so sold were paid.

The Council then adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Report of the County Agent for the Year Ending Aug. 31—Miscellaneous Business.

The County Board met in regular session yesterday afternoon. All the members were present.

After the usual preliminary matter had been disposed of, the Board indulged in a discussion upon the report submitted last Friday by the Committee on Public Service upon the ward boundaries and polling-places. The discussion resulted in giving two additional precincts to the Twelfth Ward, three to the Fourteenth, and one precinct was cut from the Twelfth Ward.

It was moved by Mr. Coburn that when the Board adjourn it reassemble Wednesday for the purpose of voting on the polling-precincts and the judges.

A number of bills were submitted and ordered paid. The Committee on Hospitals Account footed $1,270; that of Charities, $4,636; that of Jail and Jail Accounts, $2,585; that of Public Service, $5,454; that of Public Records, $508.

Mr. Coburn pointed to the imperative necessity of having the names of judges and the polling-places in not later than this afternoon, before 3 o'clock.

Some discussion arose over a motion by Mr. Burling to give the contract for sidewalks in connection with the Court-House to the Lemont Stone Company. It was finally decided to postpone the granting of this contract for one week.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT M'GRATH

was submitted. The introduction is a reiteration of several recommendations which the County Agent has heretofore made to the Board in relation to proposed schemes for pauper schools in connection with the Poor-House, and various other changes for the better control of pauperism. Mr. McGrath called the attention of the Board to the "unfortunates" of both sexes who constantly implore assistance when suffering from venereal diseases. Most of them are penniless and homeless, with no place to go for treatment, and he advises immediate action by the Board looking to the control and care of these sufferers. After scoring the proprietors of the cheap lodging-houses, and complimenting the employés of his office, Mr. McGrath proceeds to give a long list of tabulated statements covering the business of his office, from which the following synopsis is taken:

At the end of the year 1879 there were 586 families on the books receiving aid from the county. During the year 6,874 applications for aid were filed at the office, of which number 2,953 were found to be in no need of assistance; 777 of the applicants could not be found, and 974 were disapproved after investigation; 2,756 families received aid during the year, and at the close of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1880, there were 583 families on the books.

Of the number thus assisted in the West Division there were—

Married	659
Widows	716
Deserted by husbands	243
Widowers	49
Single	22
Total	1,689

SOUTH DIVISION.

Married	255
Widows	207
Deserted	61
Widowers	10
Single	4
Total	537

NORTH DIVISION.

Married	220
Widows	224
Deserted	52
Widowers	23
Single	11
Total	530

During the year 462 meals and 167 lodgings were furnished for paupers upon the order of the County Agent. There were 464 railroad passes issued during the year. Eight hundred and ninety-two orders were drawn upon the West Division Dispensary; 286 upon the South Division; and 397 on the North Side. Twenty-nine different articles of deformity apparatus were issued to paupers, and 1,690 hospital orders were issued. Four hundred and thirteen orders were drawn upon the County Agent for the burial of paupers. There were 257 applications of alleged insane cases to be tried at the expense of the county, of which 173 were adjudged insane. Eleven hundred and forty-one applications for admission to the County Poor-House were filed, of which number 704 were admitted, 376 were rejected, and in 61 cases the parties could not be found. The total expenditures incurred in the maintenance of the County Agent's office for the year were $65,298.10.

The County Agent also submitted a comparative statement of the various articles, etc., dispensed by the County Agent from 1873 to 1880, inclusive, the aggregate annual cost being as follows:

1873	$147,796.99
1874	166,063.66
1875	172,520.72
1876	174,858.37
1877	231,750.73
1878	96,735.53
1879	90,217.79
1880	65,298.10

The above report was referred to the Committee on Charities.

THE WARDEN OF THE INSANE ASYLUM AND POOR-HOUSE

also submitted a comparative statement of the expenses of the two institutions from 1872 to 1879, inclusive, and the first three-quarters of the year 1880, from Dec. 1, 1879, to Aug. 31, 1880:

1872	$ 60,346.62
1873	110,263.46
1874	161,511.02
1875	139,443.69
1876	186,891.91
1877	190,374.95
1878	137,440.96
1879	127,265.14
1880	89,350.24

This report was also sent to the Committee on Charities.

Mr. Senne offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to open on his books an account to be known as the General Fund of 1880-'81, and that he credit to such fund all the money that will be paid into the County Treasury which has heretofore been appropriated to the General Fund of 1879-'80, and all other moneys that belong to the General Fund of 1880-'81; and that the County Treasurer transfer the balance to the credit of the General Fund of 1879-'80 on the 1st day of October, 1880, to said fund of 1880-'81, and that thereafter all county orders and all liabilities incurred prior to as well as since September, 1880, properly chargeable to the General Fund, be paid out of such fund of 1880-'81.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday.

THE DECATUR REUNION.

Gen. Grant to Be Present at the Soldiers' Reunion in Decatur Oct. 6 and 7—Extensive Preparations Making for a Grand Affair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 27.—Letters have been received here by Gen. J. H. Moore, President of the Macon County Veteran Association, from Gen. Grant and Senator Logan. Gen. Grant says he will certainly attend the soldiers' reunion on Oct. 6 and 7, and that he will arrive in Decatur on the afternoon of the 6th, accompanied by his son, Col. Fred D. Grant, and Lieut.-Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. These gentlemen will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. R. J. Oglesby while here. Senator John A. Logan writes from Murphysboro, Ill., under date of the 22d inst., stating that he and his wife will be here on the 6th if alive. They will be the guests of Mr. James Millikin. The several committees are working like beavers for the success of this reunion, which promises to be one of the most stupendous affairs of the kind ever held in the West. On one evening of this reunion a public reception will be held in the Tabernacle, which will be most elaborately decorated. The veterans will go into camp at the fair-grounds.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—The corner-stone of the new State-House will be laid to-morrow at 11 o'clock. There will be no parade or other demonstration, but at the hour named Mr. John Love, of the Board of Commissioners, will call the people to order, and, after music and prayer and an address of welcome by Commissioner Morris, Gov. Hendricks will deliver the oration, to be followed by a poem by Mrs. S. T. Bolton. Then Commissioner Seward will describe the buildings. Gov. Williams will announce the presence of the box containing the deposits, and Commissioner I. D. G. Nelson will read a list of the articles contained therein. Gov. Williams will then request the Commissioners to place the box in the cavity prepared for the purpose, and call upon the contractors to prepare a suitable mortar-bed and place the stone in position. During the setting of the stone the band will play the medley, "A Day in Boston." The Governor then, standing upon the stone, will proclaim the completion of the work. Benediction by Bishop Talbot. The stone is from the Spencer quarry, and is six feet four inches long and four feet wide and thick. The face is ornamented with four rosets at the corners, and surrounded by a wreath of corn-leaves and wheat-sheaves, inclosing the simple inscription, "A. D. 1880."

OLE BULL'S WIDOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The widow of Ole Bull, formerly Miss Thorpe, of Madison, Wis., arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Germanic, and is stopping at the Everett House to-day. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. J. Thorpe, her brother, and her daughter, Oleo, now 9 years of age, and the poet and novelist, well known in this country, Björnson. The party will leave this city this week for Cambridge, Mass., where they will reside during the winter in the house of James Russell Lowell, present Minister to England.

WISCONSIN SIRUP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Sept. 27.—An immense crop of sugar-cane has been raised this year in this vicinity, and the yield has been about one gallon of sirup to the square rod. The sirup is worth 50 cents per gallon, and costs 25 cents to make it. This leaves a profit of about 25 cents on every rod of ground, or one-third more than that on wheat. Farmers are figuring it up, and think they have struck a bonanza; but grocery-dealers are not so sanguine.

I prize Hamburg Drops very highly, writes Mr. Eustace Sauer, Modina, Mo. I had suffered for seven years with a severe disease of the liver. I expended a great deal of money upon physicians and for medicines, without experiencing a material change. Having heard of Hamburg Drops, and the many cures effected thereby, I concluded to use the remedy. The trial was crowned with the highest success, as I am to-day healthier than I have been for years.

THE COURTS.

A Sale of Third National Bank Property Ordered by Judge Blodgett.

Evidence Taken in the Hyde Park Saloon-License Cases.

A Federal Grand Jury Chosen—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the case of George L. Schultze vs. Mary Houfes, an appeal from the Appellate Court of this district, the Supreme Court has rendered the following opinion affirming the decree of the Court below. The opinion is by Dickey, Ch. J.:

"But a single question is necessary to be considered in the determination of this case. It appears from undisputed testimony that both Mrs. Houfes and Schultze acted in good faith and actually paid the money to secure the payment of which the trust-deeds were executed. The trust-deed in favor of Mrs. Houfes was executed and delivered Feb. 5, and was simply a continuation of the old mortgage. The trust-deed in favor of Schultze was executed March 26, recorded March 27, but was not delivered, nor did Schultze pay his money until April 8, on which day the Houfes trust-deed was recorded. The release of Mrs. Houfes' mortgage was recorded between the time of the execution and recording of the Schultze trust-deed, and the delivery of to Schultze, and the payment of the money to him. The trust-deed made to secure the Schultze loan was not a lien upon this property until the money was paid. If the payment to Nash by Schultze and the recording of the Mrs. Houfes trust-deed were simultaneous, neither under our recording law could be regarded as prior to the other. Where the legal rights and equities of the parties are equal, the first in time is first in right. The equity of Mrs. Houfes in this case is equal in merit with that of Schultze, and her equity is prior in time. She is, therefore, first in right. The trust-deed for the benefit of Schultze was of no greater effect than it would have been had it been filed for record at the moment when Schultze paid the money thereon to Nash, Mrs. Houfes' trust-deed being recorded at the same time, their liens, under recording laws, are simultaneous. But Mrs. Houfes' claim was prior to that of Schultze, and her trust-deed was good without record as against all persons except subsequent purchasers, whose conveyances were recorded before her trust-deed was recorded.

"The thirtieth section of the Conveyancing act provides as follows: 'All deeds, mortgages, and other instruments in writing which are authorized to be recorded shall take effect and be in force from and after the filing the same for record, and not before, as to all creditors and subsequent purchasers, without notice, and all such deeds and title papers shall be adjudged void as to all such creditors and subsequent purchasers without notice until the same shall be filed for record.' Were it not for the foregoing act there could be no question that the Houfes trust-deed having been first executed would be superior to that in favor of Schultze, for her equities are prior in time, but under this act the question whether the Schultze trust-deed is entitled to priority depends whether at the time the Houfes trust-deed was filed for record Schultze was a creditor or subsequent purchaser within the meaning of the statutes. Inasmuch as he claims rights under the statutes as a bona-fide purchaser without notice, it is not sufficient that it should appear that he become a purchaser simultaneously with the recording. It is essential to render Mrs. Houfes' deed inoperative as against him that it shall appear that he became a purchaser subsequent to the making of that deed, and prior to its being filed for record.

"By this record, which occurred first does not appear. It is very clear that if the payment of money was essential to make Schultze a purchaser or creditor, and if he can only be treated as a purchaser at and from the time of such payment, he has not shown himself a purchaser prior to the record of the deed of Mrs. Houfes, and the decree of the Appellate Court was right.

"We are clearly of the opinion Schultze did not become a purchaser within the meaning of the statute until he paid his money. Until that time he was under no legal obligations to loan Nash the money, nor was Nash under any legal obligations to receive it; but all the transaction amounted to was simply this: that Schultze took under advisement Nash's proposition to borrow the money. Had the transaction amounted to a contract which either party could have enforced, it might well have been insisted that Schultze became a purchaser at the time such contract was made. It makes no difference that the intention of Nash and Schultze was that upon the payment of the money by Schultze his title should relate back to the time of the recording of the deed. As between the parties themselves, such an intention might be carried into effect by the Court, but when the rights of third persons intervene the intention of the parties must yield to the law. It is suggested by the counsel for the appellant that there is no proof that Houfes' trust-deed was ever delivered to the trustee, and that therefore it must be treated as null and void. But we regard it as immaterial whether it was delivered or not, or whether valid as a deed or not. It was, under the rule laid down by this Court in Morrison vs. Brown (83 Illinois, p. 664), a sufficiently valid instrument in writing to entitle it to be recorded and effect subsequent purchasers with notice of Mrs. Houfes' equities.

"It is also insisted that the Appellate Court ought not to have compelled appellant Schultze to pay the costs. The awarding of costs in such cases is a matter of discretion in the Court below. (Sec. 18, Chap. 33, R. S., 1874.)

"After a careful examination of the elaborate arguments filed on both sides we are satisfied the Appellate Court has correctly applied the law to the undisputed facts of this case, and that its decree is right, and we therefore affirm it. Decree affirmed."

SALE OF BANK PROPERTY.

In the case of the Third National Bank, the Receiver, H. W. Jackson, filed a petition yesterday stating that among the assets of the bank is the following property: Block 35 in the subdivision of the land marked "Ground of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the North-west," in the original plat of Hyde Park, known as the Hyde Park Hotel property; also, a house and lot on the southeast corner of Prairie and Cottage Grove avenues, fronting fifty feet on Prairie, by 135 feet on Cottage Grove avenue; also, the house and lot No. 1814 Wabash avenue and the house and lot No. 2119 Indiana avenue, subject to a mortgage of $5,500. The Controller, the Hon. J. J. Knox, has recommended that the property be sold, and the Receiver asked for an order to that effect. Judge Blodgett accordingly made an order directing the property to be sold at public auction, after giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers, and also to the stockholders and principal creditors.

HYDE PARK SALOONS.

Judge Barnum was engaged yesterday in hearing motions to dissolve the injunctions granted against the Village of Hyde Park in favor of several saloonkeepers who had been refused licenses. The saloon keepers had made the usual deposit and tendered the necessary bond, but the village authorities claimed the right to issue licenses or not as they chose, whether the applicants complied with the requirements of the town ordinances or not. The saloonkeepers, on the other hand, charged that as the State Legislature cannot pass special laws, so on the same principle the village authorities must be equally just and undiscriminating in their official acts. If the village authorities did not, by resolution or ordinance, limit the number of saloons to be opened in the village, nor prohibit the exercise of such business within certain limits, then all persons complying with the ordinances were entitled to licenses. The Judge took the matter under advisement, reserving his decision.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

S. B. Reed, Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, filed his August report yesterday, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Freight earnings		$28,054.81
Passenger earnings		1,700.74
Mileage earnings		5,285.34
Telegraph earnings		99.61
Mail earnings		1,103.33
Express earnings		229.74
Account of F. E. Hinckley		34.99
Miscellaneous		1,081.49
Total		$37,581.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses	$15,443.68	
New freight-cars	5,585.00	
Freight earnings, etc.	1,288.67	
Passenger earnings	120.09	
Mileage earnings	41.41	
Telegraph earnings	15.15	
Western Car Company	5,000.00	
Charged other roads	342.33—	$27,836.33
		$ 9,744.72
Balance at date of last report		8,996.67
Balance on hand Sept. 1		$18,741.39

The report was referred to the Master in Chancery.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Messrs. Joseph E. Smith and Edward Drummond, United States Commissioners, met yesterday and drew the following thirty names of persons to be summoned as Grand Jurors in the United States District Court: George Long, George Wodruff, A. J. Averill, F. H. Babbitt, J. L. Donovan, George Eckert, Archibald McAllister, Norman Brown, W. F. Poole, J. A. Conally, Charles Blodgett, Norman Lewis, R. W. Corbit, Thomas Allen, W. W. Walkins, C. L. Woodman, J. B. Jeffery, Henry Perkins, J. F. Stevin, James Crow, Lucius G. Fisher, Hazard Jones, W. G. Morley, Franklin D. Cossett, Daniel Heddle, Erastus Wyman, A. D. Jones, N. K. Fairbank, James Monohan, Benjamin Noble. A venire was thereupon ordered by Judge Blodgett, returnable Oct. 13.

ITEMS.

Judge Tuley is expected to be in court to-morrow.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to David M. Call, George Roberts, H. W. Richardson, P. Hazard Smith, James H. Swart, and Eli F. Hollister.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed assignee of George W. Estes.

A final dividend of one-half of 1 per cent was declared in the case of William F. and Joseph J. Mayban.

An assignee will be chosen this morning for George W. Lackey.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Emma Purdy, asking for a divorce from Orlando M. Purdy on the ground of desertion.

Margaretha Mueller also asked for a similar decree against Henry Mueller on the same ground.

Judge Barnum granted decrees in the following cases: Margaret T. Boggs from Ely M. Boggs on the ground of desertion; Lizzie E. from Ransom E. Robinson for drunkenness; Abraham Wolff from Hanchan Wolff, cause desertion; Charles Weiland from Anna Weiland for adultery; Schremp Anderson from Eugene Anderson for drunkenness; Dorothea from William Griffin, cause extreme and repeated cruelty; and John F. Munn from Rose Munn on the ground of adultery.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Walter Adams from Ann Adams on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. F. Wollensak filed a bill yesterday against Frank A. Reiher to restrain him from infringing a patent for certain improvements in transom-lifters and locks, issued March 11, 1873.

Einstein, Langini & Co. began a suit in attachment against Philip Holzman, claiming $1,188.50.

The Union Wire Mattress Company filed a bill against Z. G. Simmons and John H. Haskell, to restrain them from infringing its patent for a tightening device for woven-wire mattresses.

STATE COURTS.

Horatio N. Slater and Horatio N. Slater, Jr., began a suit yesterday to recover $3,000 of Morris and Joseph Beifeld.

Owen Dery and Mary Finagan brought suit in trespass against Edward Cody, claiming $2,000 damages.

Isadore Lowenthal commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, laying damages at $50,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Thomas H. Hamilton, letters of administration de bonis non were issued to Kate Hamilton, and her bond for $500 was approved.

In the estate of William Bernstein, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Henry Bernstein. The estate is valued at $300.

In the estate of John H. Bartels, letters of administration were issued to Charles H. Duessing. The estate is valued at about $600.

In the estate of Charles Atwood, letters of administration were issued to Sophia A. E. Atwood. The estate is valued at about $300.

In the estate of Mary S. Page, letters of administration were issued to Charles L. Page. The estate is valued at $2,500.

In the estate of James Lynch, letters of administration were issued to Mary Lynch. The estate is valued at about $1,500.

In the estate of Jacob Hansell, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—48 to 54, 57 to 71, 73, and 74, all inclusive. No. 47, Bennett v. Connelly, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call 2,770, 2,778, 2,784, 2,786, 2,794, 2,798, 2,808, 2,810. No. 2,768, Rend v. Baker, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—17, 18, 19, 20. Passed case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term No. 177, Reich v. Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and calendar Nos. 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 466, 467, 468, and 469. No. 457, Siedemick v. Grand Lodge, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1 of present calendar, Meissner v. Dreyer.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 234, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 252, 255, and 256, 257, 259.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—L. S. Bearce, use Mary S. Bearce, v. Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool and London, $1,077.50.—Feist Friend et al. v. Henry Sayers and Isaac Schoen, verdict $391.50, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Samuel Glickauf v. Bernhard Pike, $174.87.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BAPTISTS.

The weekly conference of Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity assembled yesterday morning, the Rev. E. O. Taylor in the chair. After prayer, the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Atlanta, Ga., was introduced to the Conference. He gave a short sketch of the ministerial work among the freedmen in that city, with which he is connected. There was a great awakening among the freedmen, and they were anxious to receive instruction in the Word of God.

The Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, of Lawndale, opened the morning's discussion by reading a paper on "Human Agency in Promoting Revivals." The reverend gentleman opened with a sketch of revival work at different periods in the history of the Church in this country. He thought no rule could be laid down, but there should be an earnest study of the Bible, and ministers and congregations should get so close to Christ as to abhor sin and labor to good. The awful danger overhanging the impenitent should be constantly kept in view. Some ministers advocated a universal separation from the world so as to prepare themselves for effective work among the people. The distribution of tracts was also practiced by ministers, which sometimes reached families who would otherwise have no knowledge of the Word of God and the danger of their sins. Fasting and prayer were the means taken by many to prepare themselves for a visitation of the Spirit.

The Rev. Mr. Stone coincided with the essayist's views, but thought the ministers too often ignored the aid of the evangelists in revival work. Evangelists have been the most successful in awakening souls, and the idea of ignoring them was preposterous.

The Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Atlanta, said that in Georgia the pastors visit each other's churches, and do not seek aid from evangelists. He believed the ministers could do vast good in aiding each other in revival work.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon had great faith in the efficacy of prayer. If the whole Church cannot be enlisted, enlist a few; and if a few cannot be gotten, get one. He believed one prayerful soul could bring on a genuine revival.

Deacon J. W. Converse, of Boston, was introduced to the Conference, but excused himself from discussing the subject under consideration.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer said he believed that no definit rule could be laid down to promote a revival of religion. They often came when least expected. He had never called in the aid of evangelists in his ministrations in a time of revival. There are churches where they should be called in, and where they could do a great deal of good. A year should not elapse without some spiritual work on the part of ministers and people.

The Committee on Program for a series of union revival meetings during October, November, and December reported, and the recommendation made by the Committee was adopted. It provides for three daily services, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12:30, 2 to 4, and 7 to 9 o'clock, with a study of the Bible from 5 to 6 for the pastors. The dates, churches, and leaders are as follows:

Oct. 19, Central Church—The Revs. Hulbert, Rowley, and Burhoe.
Oct. 26, First Church—The Revs. Perren, Tupper, and Lawrence.
Nov. 2, Centennial Church—The Revs. W. H. Parker, Baker, and Lorimer.
Nov. 9, North Star Church—The Revs. Vosburgh, Henry, and De Baptiste.
Nov. 16, University Place Church—The Revs. Taylor, A. K. Parker, and Jackson.
Nov. 23, Western Avenue Church—The Revs. Raymond, Tupper, and Lorimer.
Nov. 25, Olivet Church—The Revs. Waterman, Clark, and Johnson.
Nov. 30, Coventry Street Church—The Revs. Burhoe, Perren, and Bacon.
Dec. 7, Second Church—The Revs. A. K. Parker, Pierce, and Roberts.
Dec. 14, Lawndale Church—The Revs. Taylor, Hulbert, and Rowley.
Dec. 21, Fourth Church—The Revs. Lawrence, W. H. Parker, and Baker.
Dec. 28, Michigan Avenue Church—The Revs. Jackson, Lawrence, and Lorimer.
Dec. 30, Evangel Church—The Revs. Howard, Tupper, and Roberts.

A communication was received from the Y. M. C. A. asking the ministers to assist them in the selection of leaders for the noonday prayer-meetings.

Next Monday morning will be devoted to prayer and hearing reports from the churches.

The Conference adjourned after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Atlanta, Ga.

SURPRISING A PASTOR.

A very pleasant surprise-party was held yesterday evening in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, on the corner of Ann and Washington streets, at which the congregation gathered to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the wedding of their pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., and his wife. The company was a very large one, among those present as belonging to the congregation or invited guests being the Rev. G. S. Savage, D. D., and wife, the Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., and wife, the Rev. J. D. Hyde, D. D., the Rev. J. B. Wilcox, D. D., the Rev. Arthur Little, the Rev. George F. Peake, the Rev. Mr. Towle, the Rev. Mr. Everest, the Rev. W. H. Beecher, the Rev. H. L. Hammond, the Rev. F. G. Ensign and wife, the Rev. George B. Morse, Henry M. Holden and wife, S. M. Moore and wife, Judge W. W. Farwell and wife, H. E. Billings and wife, C. F. Yates and wife, Thomas A. Ayery, Charles E. Culver and wife, J. K. Harmon and wife, George N. Culver and wife, J. W. Sykes and wife, E. P. Rice and wife, Dr. J. F. Thompson and wife, J. B. Currier and wife, and others. At a few minutes past 8 o'clock, while the company were gathered in a semicircle around a mysterious screen, above which hung a beautiful horseshoe, from whose leafy surface the figures 1860, 1880, worked with fragrant tuberoses, stood forth, a buzz of excitement announced the arrival of their pastor, who was escorted into their midst by Mr. C. F. Gates, the Deacon, and Mr. J. K. Harmon, one of the prominent members of the Church. Having taken position to the left of the screen it was suddenly drawn aside, disclosing a long table covered with a very handsome set of china and a number of other articles of domestic furniture. The Rev. Prof. Curtis then approached and made a neat speech of presentation, in which he reminded the pastor that he had been the sharer of their joys and sorrows for many years past, but that on the present occasion he was to be simply a partaker in their joy, called forth by the twentieth anniversary of his wedding-day. It was because they loved him that they had prepared this proof of their confidence and affection, and of the satisfaction they took in his preaching and pastoral services. In the thirteen years of his ministry he had more than doubled the size of his congregation, which now—with the exception of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's, in Brooklyn—was the largest in the country.

After a pleasant allusion to the successful part which Mrs. Goodwin had played as the helpmeet of her husband in his ministrations, the speaker handed Dr. Goodwin a pocketbook containing the sum of $300.

Dr. Goodwin made a very feeling reply, in which several graceful allusions to the domestic felicities of twenty years ago, when he started in life with the partner who now sat by his side, led him up to a warm acknowledgment of the pleasure it gave him to receive the handsome gift of his congregation.

The company then pressed forward and shook hands with their pastor and his wife, and, after they had done this to their satisfaction, they repaired to another of the parlors, where an elegant little lunch had been prepared, the discussion of which and of the pleasant event which had gathered them together brought the evening's doings to a close.

THE METHODISTS.

A regular meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association was held yesterday at the rooms on Washington street. The Rev. E. M. Boring presided. The Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Eastern New York Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Kynett, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, were introduced to the brethren.

After attending to the ordinary routine business of the meeting, the question of the day was called for, and the Rev. F. A. Hardin of Chicago, led off in the discussion of "The Practical Character of Infidelity." The following reverend gentlemen followed in order: S. A. W. Jewett, of Joliet; Robert Proctor, Dr. Hatfield, and W. F. Crafts. Col. Ingersoll's recent lecture was the objective point of attack by all the speakers, and a general summary of the arguments was that Ingersoll misinterpreted the sacred Bible writings, that in a measure this false assumption on his part was willful, and that, while he was eloquently endeavoring to destroy everything sacred, and engaged in a war against the great truths of history, he had thus far presented nothing tangible which humanity could accept as an exchange for Christian belief in the inspiration of the Bible, and the hope of a future reward for a pure life, and the consciousness of duty well performed.

The Rev. Dr. Crafts, in closing his remarks, stated that he had been informed by a lady who had visited the Ingersoll home that the Colonel was in the habit of swearing in the presence of his family, and that the presence of visitors did not deter him from using vulgar and obscene language.

The order of the day for next Monday will be devotional exercises, led by the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of the Western Avenue Church. Dr. Williamson referred to the success thus far noticeable in the 3 o'clock prayer-meetings at the First Church, after which the meeting adjourned.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

The following notice was read from the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church Sunday morning:

The session of this session having been frequently asked as to what had been or is being done in regard to a pastor, would state that efforts have been prosecuted to this end since Dr. Gibson left us, but, owing to the usual summer vacation of most of the ministers, little progress could be made. Among the many names brought to our notice, none that are available, so far as investigated, seem to justify us in presenting them to the society for such action as might result in a call.

We assure the members of the church and society that the session and others are by correspondence and otherwise actively at work in this direction.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING.

The South Side Union Young People's Association, composed of the Associations of Christ, Reformed Episcopal, First and Michigan Avenue Baptist, and First, Second, and Sixth Presbyterian Church Associations, met last evening for devotional exercises in the lower hall of Christ Church. About 1,000 young people were present. Bishop Cheney made the address of welcome, and opened the exercises with prayer, thanking God for such a superb demonstration of devout youth,—the more notable in that it occurred the day after the Sabbath, and in times when atheism was open and daring. Addresses were then made by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, the Rev. Charles M. Gilbert, Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Mr. Pode, Mr. E. G. Keith, the Rev. Mr. Tupper, and other noted divines.

PRAYERS FOR A REVIVAL.

The Methodist daily prayer meeting, to secure an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all Evangelical churches, to the end that a quickening revival may be had, was held yesterday in the Methodist Church Building at 3 p. m. by the Rev. George C. Needham. Among the reverend gentlemen present were the Revs. H. W. Thomas, C. A. Towle, John Williamson, and F. A. Hardin. Prayers were said and hymns sung with great fervor, invoking the Spirit of Grace. Then the presiding clergyman read the first chapter of St. Paul to the Ephesians, and followed by a discourse upon the personality of the Holy Ghost. A final hymn was then sung, and the meeting dispersed to meet to-morrow.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian pastors held their regular meeting in their rooms in McCormick Block yesterday morning, and had a running discussion of the paper on "Methods of Doing Our Work," which was presented by Dr. Gray at the last meeting. Dr. Worrall led the debate. The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational preachers, at the Pacific, were presided over by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong. Dr. Wilcox offered prayer, and, after a résumé of yesterday's sermons, a discussion was projected upon "What Should Be the Attitude of Ministers Toward the Skepticism of the Day?"

THE REV. GEORGE SLUTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember a special dispatch that appeared in the columns of this paper on or about the 3d of this month, purporting to give some facts in regard to a domestic difficulty in the family of the Rev. G. Sluter, of this city, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The article referred to fell into the hands of the Clerk of the Presbytery, and an investigation by the Presbytery was the result. The Committee appointed and sent here to investigate the matter have just finished their researches, which were thorough and impartial, and, it is understood, have happily exonerated Mr. Sluter from any and all conduct unworthy a Christian minister either in or out the pulpit. Just what the Presbytery will do is not known, but enough has been ascertained to fully warrant the statement that Mr. Sluter's reputation as a Christian and as a minister of the Gospel stands unimpeached, and that his character in the Presbytery is untarnished. After the facts in the affair were investigated it was found that Mr. Sluter's conduct in the family circle was ever what it should have been, and when he chastised his step-son, if at all, the punishment was only administered as a parent should administer punishment upon a child. That Mr. Sluter never did beat the boy, or even whip him harshly, was clearly shown by evidence and by the fact that the prosecuting witness in the case—after Mr. Sluter was arrested—seeing the mistake made, dismissed the case, and nothing more has been heard of it. The investigation of the Committee has also shown that Mr. Sluter has always been a kind and affectionate father to the children. The step-daughter was never whipped or even threatened with bodily punishment. Mr. Sluter's standing in this community has not suffered in the least, and to-day, now that the facts are known, his reputation is without a blemish.

The Grand Central.

One of the recent sensations in New York has been, the change in management of the large and splendid hotel, the Grand Central. Messrs. Keefer, McKinnie & Co., so widely and favorably known as proprietors of Manhattan Beach Hotel, are now the managers. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Being so centrally located makes it the best hotel for both business and pleasure seekers to stop at.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments, dissolving Stone in the Bladder and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

DWAY'S
RILLIAN
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n of the Blad-
Kidneys.

R. R.
WAY'S

RELIEF

omplaints.

AIN REMEDY

and AGUE

ing Pills!

E AND TRUE."

PUBLIC.

WISCONSIN.

Contest for the United States Senatorship.

An Active Canvass Already Progressing.

Reminiscences of Former Elections.

Battles Fought by Doolittle, Howe, and Carpenter.

Keyes, Howe, and Sawyer Already in Training.

A Big Stable of Dark Horses Waiting to Be Groomed.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 27.—The Legislature of Wisconsin at its next session, in January, will be called upon to elect a United States Senator to fill the seat occupied by the Hon. Angus Cameron, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1881. It is an event of so much consequence to the people of the State that men of both political parties are already discussing it with considerable animation, because the members of the Senate and Assembly next chosen will have to select the person who is to fill that high and responsible position for six years. In this way it may be said that the question of the next Senatorship is now indirectly before the people, and in some respects is brought directly home to them by the appearance in the field of three avowed candidates for the place, all of them worthy and well qualified, and with a considerable number of conspicuous members of the Republican party on the back seats entirely willing to be called to the front. In some of the Senate and Assembly districts there is a warm debate now going on in relation to this question, and no doubt but that the choice of candidates may hinge upon it. This is especially true in Republican circles, because that party will have the next Legislature by a large majority, and upon that party will devolve the responsibility of the choice.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES is not only a conservative body, but emphatically an aristocratic one, modeled after the House of Lords, and in many of its characteristics wholly antagonistic to the spirit and genius of our popular form of government. The method of electing its members is taken out of the hands of the people and delegated to other delegates chosen by the people, and the whole transaction is well calculated to subvert and stifle the popular will. The long term of service may serve the purpose of removing its members from the influence of the voice of popular clamor, and in that respect serve as a check upon hasty and unwise legislation; but, on the other hand, the long tenure of the office may be a hindrance and contribute to defeat the wishes of the majority upon vital questions of public policy. For example: the great State of Ohio is now represented in the Senate by two Bourbon Democrats, and has been for years, while the political sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly against them. Similar instances can be found in other States where the long term of office has stood in the way of wholesome and progressive legislation. If a Senator was compelled to resign his seat whenever his party in the State was beaten at the polls, and made to surrender the place to one in accord with the popular majority, the United States Senate would be more of a representative body, and one more compatible with our form of government. It is only upon the general principle of averages, and taking it upon the long run, and not forgetting the rights of the minority to some representation, that the institution is defensible in a free country. Its anti-democratic features are thrown into a strong light by the fact that the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have as much voice in the Senate as the great States of New York and Pennsylvania.

RETURNING TO WISCONSIN, the outside world must not take it for granted that the four worthy and intelligent gentlemen who have invited themselves to become candidates are the only able and capable persons in the Republican party of the State who would fill a seat in the United States Senate with credit to themselves and honor to their constituents. Far from it, and if the most ambitious aspirant for the high honor could be induced to withdraw from the contest he would admit that some man of the requisit qualifications could be found to fill the place rather than see it stand empty. It is a high and honorable and respectable position, worthy of any man's ambition, and in this free country any man has a right to seek to gain it by honest and honorable means. That good old adage of one of the founders of the Republic, that the highest offices in a free country "should be neither sought after nor declined," has become just a little threadbare in Wisconsin, especially when a seat in the Senate is about to become vacant, for there it is generally sought after "with yearnings that cannot be uttered," and "hardly ever" declined. Ever since the Republican party has had the power to make the choice there has never been a draft resorted to in order to find candidates—the list of volunteers being quite sufficient for all practical purposes. Indeed, the supply has been much in excess of the demand, and the stones that have been rejected by the builders of the Senatorial temple have never been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre where dead political hopes had been buried.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

The first man elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin who was not a straight out Bourbon pro-slavery Democrat was the late Charles Durkee, of Kenosha, in 1855, who was united upon as the candidate of the Whigs and Free-Soilers,—in fact, of all the elements in the Legislature opposed to the further extension of slavery. There was not much of a scramble for the place then, and Durkee was elected by a scratch; but two years later, in 1857, the Republican party then having a decided majority in the Legislature, several prominent gentlemen were found standing in exactly the place where the Senatorial lightning was expected to strike. These were A. W. Randall, then Governor, C. C. Washburn, Timothy O. Howe, and James R. Doolittle,—the latter a full-fledged Democrat and then a Circuit Judge, but disagreeing with the Democratic party upon the Kansas-Nebraska question. Doolittle's career as a political acrobat and double somersetter backwards commenced then and there, and has been pretty well sustained ever since. He had nothing at all to recommend him in the past to the Republicans, and nothing in the present but his promises; and yet the Legislature passed by three of their best men, and Doolittle's pole knocked down the persimmon. He held the office twelve years, and it is but just to him to say that during the War he stood steadfastly by the Republican party, and it was only when Andrew Johnson proved a traitor to the party that elected him that Doolittle turned traitor too. Randall went with Doolittle, and Johnson made him Postmaster-General. Of the other contestants in that famous struggle, C. C. Washburn afterwards became Governor of the State, and Judge Howe afterwards won the goal of his ambition and served eighteen years in the United States Senate. Howe had little opposition at his first election, and none at all on the occasion of his two subsequent elections.

THE NEXT GREAT STRUGGLE came in 1869, when Doolittle's term of service expired, and the Legislature had to choose his successor. It was a long, hard-fought battle, and resulted in the choice of Matt H. Carpenter. The candidates on that occasion were Matt H. Carpenter, C. C. Washburn, ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, the late Otis H. Waldo, and Horace Rublee. Matt, like Doolittle and Randall, was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat until the War broke out, and did not come into the Republican camp until after its close. He was vigorously opposed by the stalwarts of the Republican party on that account, who cited the recreancy of Randall and Doolittle as warnings to be heeded by the Legislature in selecting Doolittle's successor. But the warning was unheeded, and Carpenter was elected. When his first term expired he found still greater opposition to his reelection. Nearly all of those who supported him at his first election were arrayed against him, and, after he got the Republican caucus nomination, eighteen of the Republicans bolted and utterly refused to support him. They published their reasons, and their constituents justified them in their course. The story of that fight is a long one, and its incidents are interesting; but space here forbids their recapitulation. The result was that a union was effected between the eighteen bolting Republicans and fifty-one Democrats, and Angus Cameron elected to Carpenter's seat. The next election took place two years ago at the expiration of Senator Howe's term, and the history of it is still fresh in the minds of the people. It was a three-cornered fight between Senator Howe, Matt Carpenter, and E. W. Keyes, and was not settled until near a hundred ballots had been taken. Mr. Keyes gallantly lead both his competitors on the start, but, like many a good horse, his pace was not quite fast enough, and Mr. Carpenter passed him and won the race. When the Legislature meets next winter there will be next to nothing done in the way of law-making until the all-absorbing question is settled as to Senator Cameron's successor.

The purpose of this letter is not to puff any particular candidate, nor to set down aught in malice, but to candidly examine the claims and qualifications of a number of gentlemen whose friends think would grace and honor a seat in the Senate of the United States.

There are three well-known and competent gentlemen who have already declared themselves candidates for the seat soon to become vacant; and these are Col. E. W. Keyes, of Madison; the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh; and the Hon. Horace Rublee. They are all "honorable men," as will appear farther on, but they are by no means the only timber in the woods of Wisconsin that will take on sufficient polish for the Senate chamber in Washington.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

It will be considered no invidious distinction to place the name of ex-Senator Howe at the head of the list of available candidates, for reasons well known to the people of the State. He has certainly "done the State some service," and made many personal sacrifices for the party that few other men ever did or would have made. He was elected three times to the Senate, twice without a competitor and by acclamation. His eighteen years of brilliant and useful service in the Senate is without spot or blemish, and the record he made in Washington will ever remain a credit to Wisconsin. Of his ability, no more need be said than that President Grant offered to make him Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on the death of Chief-Justice Chase, and afterwards offered him the Mission to England. Of his fealty to the Republican party nothing more need be said than that he refused both of those exalted stations, either of which was sufficient to fill the measure of any one's ambition, because at the time the Governorship and Legislature of the State were in the hands of the Democracy, and a Democrat would have succeeded Judge Howe in the Senate. Thus did he "put away ambition" for the sake of the principles he professed. He is now 64 years old, in excellent health, and is preëminently qualified by his large experience to go back to the Senate.

THE HON. E. W. KEYES.

There is no better known citizen of Wisconsin than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this short paragraph. For ten years he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and guided and directed and commanded the great Republican army of the State. He headed the Wisconsin delegation in the Chicago Convention that nominated Gen. Grant in 1868, and again at Philadelphia in 1872. He has made and unmade more public men in Wisconsin than any other man that has ever figured in political affairs in it. His popularity was well attested two years ago when he, a private citizen, never having held an elective office, walked into the arena and led both Howe and Carpenter in the balloting for the United States Senatorship. His final defeat then must not be taken as a prophecy of what will befall him next winter, for both of his illustrious competitors had been beaten,—Howe in 1857, and Carpenter in 1875. Col. Keyes is emphatically a manager of men, and, if he manages his own case as well and with the consummate skill that he has managed the case of others, he is bound to succeed. He is at present on the stump, striking from the shoulder for Garfield and Arthur. His reputation as an indefatigable worker is proverbial, and if he is elected to the Senate they will find a man there who cannot be hampered with red tape. He is at present the most conspicuous and the most talked-about candidate in the field.

THE HON. HORACE RUBLEE.

In the Senatorial struggle of 1869, the recognized fitness and ability and long political services of Mr. Rublee made him some warm supporters in the Legislature, and it is not impossible but that he may be again a candidate. For twenty years he was the principal political writer on the *Wisconsin State Journal*, and all through the War he was the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and under his skillful management the party never suffered a defeat. His only official service was rendered as Minister to Switzerland from 1869 to 1875. He is one of "them literary fellers," and if he should be chosen to a seat in the Senate there would be another scholar and gentleman added to that honorable and dignified assemblage.

THE HON. LUTHER S. DIXON, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, has every mental and professional quality that fits a man for a high public position. He is a giant in intellect as he is in physical proportions, and his fifteen years of arduous and valuable service on the Supreme Bench has given him the habit and cast of mind most needed in those who make our laws. His long official training has been exactly in the line of much that would be required of him in the Senate of the United States, and his high character and resolute Republicanism would make him a valuable acquisition to the progressive party of the Nation. It was greatly to the regret of the whole people of the State that he resigned the office of Chief Justice to resume the more lucrative practice of the law, and his return to public life would be hailed with joy by the conservative men of all parties. He would not figure in the Senate by the side of David Davis as an Independent, but would stand firmly by the principles of the party that had chosen him for its representative. As a jurist and statesman he would take high rank with the ablest men now in the Senate, and the Legislature will make no mistake to be bemoaned hereafter if it should select Luther S. Dixon for the next Senator.

THE HON. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD has served one term as Secretary of State and three terms as Governor of Wisconsin. President Grant appointed him Consul to Liverpool, then Consul-General at Paris, and at present he is the American Minister to Spain. He commanded the famous old Iron Brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost his left arm. In every public position that the people have called him to fill he has discharged the duties devolving upon him with ability and discretion and to general acceptance. He enjoys the proud distinction of having served a greater number of terms as Governor of the State than has ever been accorded to any other man. His qualifications to fittingly represent the State in the Senate of the United States will not be disputed by any one.

GEN. C. C. WASHBURN.

Nobody in Wisconsin questions the ability, integrity, or good sense of ex-Gov. Washburn, and no man ever lived in the State who enjoyed the confidence and respect of all her people in a greater degree. He represented the old Seventh District for ten years in Congress; went promptly to the front when his country called for him there, and at its close was chosen to fill the Gubernatorial chair for one term. His conspicuous and valuable public services have been supplemented by acts so generous as to entitle him to the thanks of this and other generations. He built, equipped, and donated to the State the Washburn Observatory at an expense of $50,000, for the benefit of the students of the State University, which will stand as a monument to his memory for all time to come. He donated his fine private residence and grounds at Edgewood in the vicinity of Madison to be used as an industrial school for girls, and has made other gifts to the people less valuable. He is the third brother of one of the most distinguished families that America has yet produced, and it is an irreparable mistake that he was not long ago transferred to the Senate. The loss has been to the public service and to the people of the State whom he has so faithfully loved.

THE HON. ORSEMAS COLE, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, has often been mentioned in connection with a seat in the United States Senate. Many years ago he served one term in Congress, and for the past eighteen years has adorned the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1875 he was voted for by some of the dissenting Republicans for Senator, and was only defeated by the bad management of his friends. His name is now often coupled with the office of Chief Justice, which only proves his popularity and worth and the high esteem in which he is held by the Bar and people. At the last election Judge Cole received 33,000 majority over an able and distinguished jurist.

THE HON. EDWARD D. HOLTON.

Wisconsin holds no more honorable citizen within her borders than E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee. He was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor in 1854, and came near a second nomination in 1857, when A. W. Randall was chosen. To a fine personal presence and liberal intellectual attainments there has been added the manly grace that results from much travel and intercourse with the best of our kind in this and other lands. As a business man, banker, and merchant, Mr. Holton has been a success; and if he should enter the Senate of the United States there would be one more *gentleman* in it whose high moral character would help to elevate the tone of Washington society.

THE HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY, of Janesville, who was Chairman of the Republican delegation in the late Convention, has often been spoken of by those who know him best as a much better man than some of those who get into the Senate. He is a fine lawyer, a good speaker, and one of the most promising young Republicans in the State. He served one term as Speaker of the Assembly, was President of the last Republican State Convention, and is now on the stump for Garfield and Arthur. His emphatic announcement of the vote of the Wisconsin delegation started the Garfield boom in the National Convention which led to a most happy consummation. When Charles Sumner was first elected to the Senate, Theodore Parker wrote this brief word of advice to him: "When you go to Washington take your conscience along with you." If Mr. Cassoday should go to Washington he would take his conscience along with him. He is that kind of a man, and he is too good a man not to be soon called to fill some high public station.

THE HON. W. E. SMITH.

It is not impossible but that Gov. William E. Smith may be a candidate for the Senate next winter, although he resides in the same city with Mr. Carpenter. The Governor is an old resident of the State, though still a young man, and has been identified with its history and prosperity in a marked degree. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, one term as Speaker of the Assembly; two terms as State Treasurer; and is now on his second term as Governor. His popularity is attested by the fact that he received at his last election a greater majority than was ever cast for a Gubernatorial candidate in the State of any party. With such an unimpeachable record as a legislator, public servant, and a man, it looks as if he might well be considered in the line of succession.

LIEUT.-GOV. BINGHAM is a gentleman of superior mental and professional qualifications for the discharge of responsible public duties. As a lawyer, his position is so high that he has been often named in connection with a seat on the Supreme Bench, and as a public speaker he has few superiors in the State. He has been Speaker of the Assembly and is now the presiding officer of the Senate by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor. Like Cassoday, Keyes, Williams Hazelton, and Pound, Bingham belongs to the younger class of politicians who must learn to labor and wait. None of them will have to wait long, and the bow of promise already reddens the horizon of them all.

THE HON. GEORGE W. ALLEN.

It is possible that the time may yet come in this great country when the mere politician and place-hunter will be obliged to stand a little back and allow the business-man, the men of affairs and practical ideas, to come to the front. Mr. Allen has always declined to hold any office, preferring to attend to his large private business, and the public service has been the loser by his decision. He has always been a close student, however, of political economy, and has taken great interest in Government problems, such as tariff, banking, finance, commerce, transportation, and other kindred subjects. He has often appeared before Committees of Congress, as the representative of the business interests of the country, to advocate the adoption of wholesome laws and to oppose the passage of obnoxious and hateful measures. He is the author of the term "honest" money, and refused the Presidency of the League with the name "Hard" money as first given it. He has probably more correct information on subjects that most deeply concern and relate to the business interests of the people of the United States than three-quarters of the members of the United States Senate combined.

THE HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.

This gentleman has been prevailed upon by his friends to become a candidate for the seat Mr. Cameron now occupies, and has frankly given his consent. He is a great power in Wisconsin, and possesses so many elements of strength and popularity that he will make the Senatorial matinée a lively one for the rest of the aspirants next winter. Mr. Sawyer represented the Sixth District ten years in Congress; is the President of an important line of railroad in the northern portion of the State, and is one of the richest men in it. All this he has achieved by the aid of great business ability coupled with intelligence and good habits. Emerson says that "out of a pine log a Western man will whittle a Judgeship, a seat in Congress, and a foreign mission." Mr. Sawyer has been deep in the pine lumber business all his life, and has been already in Congress. It is possible he may "whittle" his way into the United States Senate instead of securing a foreign mission.

THE HON. CHARLES E. DYER, Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, must not be omitted from the list of those who are acknowledged to be fit and proper persons to be elected to the high office we are now discussing. He is one of the youngest and one of the best Federal Judges now on the Bench in the United States, and has shown great capacity in the line of his profession. When urged by a personal friend to enter the list as a candidate for the United States Senate, he replied that he "thought a man in a judicial position ought not to let himself think of political advancement, and he ought not to be thought of by others as having any such ambition, for it tends to impair his usefulness on the Bench." There spoke the true and honorable Judge; but a good soldier always obeys orders, and under a republican form of government the people have a right to any man's services.

THE HON. CHARLES L. COLBY.

This gentleman is much better known in Wisconsin as a business-man and the President of the Wisconsin Railroad than as a politician. Indeed, politician he is not, except in the best and truest sense—in the sense that he takes his turn in the Legislature and makes a few excellent Republican speeches whenever he is called upon. The railroad men of the United States are as a class among the most intelligent, capable, big brained, and energetic of our most respected citizens, and Mr. Colby is a man of mark among them. His appearance in the United States Senate would be a good omen, and indicative of wise and beneficent legislation that would promote business, develop resources, encourage industry, and stimulate prosperity. He is an orator of no mean order, and a high-minded, practical man of affairs, who is well fitted by nature and education to fill any position, however high.

THREE MORE OF THEM.

The reader will begin to think by this time that the Wisconsin woods are full of timber; and so they are. But three other gentlemen must not be omitted from the list, even on the usual plea of want of space, and their merits cannot be recorded in a brief paragraph. These are Williams, Hazelton, and Pound, all members of the present Congress, and all candidates for reëlection. They all stand in the line of promotion, and if the Senatorial lightning should strike either of them it would be well.

SENATOR CAMERON DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 27.—The letter of the Hon. Angus Cameron to ex-Congressman Rusk has just been published, in which he declines absolutely to become a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate. It is regarded as somewhat significant that the letter was not printed at the home of Senator Cameron in La Crosse, but sent here, where the Hon. Philetus Sawyer resides, who is an avowed candidate for the seat now occupied by Mr. Cameron. It is interpreted to mean that Mr. Cameron sympathizes with the candidacy of Mr. Sawyer, and it is an invitation to his friends to support Mr. Sawyer in the coming Senatorial contest. This withdrawal of Mr. Cameron leaves but two pronounced candidates in the field,—Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Keyes,—who are understood to be making vigorous efforts already in their own behalf. It is possible that other candidates may appear in the field in due time.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—The twenty-fourth annual State Fair opened to-day in the midst of a rain-storm, but, as usual, the initial day was devoted to clearing up and arranging for to-morrow. All the indications point to as fine an exhibition as has ever been presented and to the coming of large crowds of sightseers. One of the leading features will be the women's department. Entries in the live-stock and machinery departments are also very large, although in the former the only marked difference between this and past years is that Jersey cattle now have the leading part in the displays that was formerly held by the Short-Horns, while Merino sheep are contesting with Cotswold as the favorite in their department. The display of hogs and horses is good, though not half the entries have yet been made. A large number of exhibitors have telegraphed to the Secretary of the Board asking that he retain their space, and saying their herds were now on the way. The stables have been repaired and remodeled, and special care will be taken to make the live-stock department the best it has ever been.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

We Don't Know.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A morning paper, in speaking of Mr. Boscovitz as a pianist, apologizes for his (to put it mildly) peculiar manner of playing the works of Chopin by stating that he was a pupil of that great composer. Inasmuch as Chopin died in Paris, Oct. 17, 1849, it may not be impertinent to inquire as to the age of this gentleman, who presumes to be his prophet. According to appearances he cannot be more than 40 years of age; in that case his extreme youthfulness might be taken as an excuse for his forgetting the instructions of the renowned maestro. Have the kindness to state his age in your next issue, and greatly oblige

MUSICA JUSTITIA.

Gen. James B. Steedman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 26.—In your issue of the 23d you allow a statement to be made which is contradicted by the papers of this city. Gen. James B. Steedman was on the stand during the delivery of Gen. Harrison's oration, and winced under its scathing sentences, and until Gen. Garfield's reference to Chicamauga and Gen. Granger. He knew he would be called on, and left the stand, fearing to stand before the assembly of patriotic men, among whose numbers were some who would have been so indiscreet as to have insulted him. His friends did not desire him to appear, and he did not. The same thing occurred at the reunion of the Prisoners of War. Gen. Steedman is now in the enemy's camp, and it is doing injustice to the soldiers to allow such statements to go unchallenged. Let Gen. Steedman take all the responsibility of his political action. Yours for right, E. D. WILLIAMS,

Captain Company I, Thirty-eighth O. V. I.

Reckless Driving—A Woman's Protest.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Is it because the people who rule in Chicago have nothing in their heads but politics that no thought or care seems taken to protect pedestrians or females driving in our streets? Twice within a few weeks I have come near losing my life while sitting still in my carriage as near the curbstones as possible, by some reckless individual driving up behind and hitting the wheels, in both instances breaking the carriage. It is usually express drivers who go through the crowded streets as if they intended to kill or cripple somebody. I think, sir, if there was any hope of redress, and a call were issued to assemble all the halt, maimed, and crippled, and those who have lost friends from this cause, and those who have been frightened nearly to death, there would be marshaled an army of deformed people whose proportions would frighten even his Honor the Mayor himself. After the crime is committed the perpetrator usually whips up his horse and escapes. It is rare if even the quick eye of the police can mark him. Last week two ladies were driving on State street, near the corner of Washington, when one of these expressmen drove up behind and upset their buggy, and immediately whipped his horse and left them to the mercy of a kicking horse and the people who chanced to see them. Mr. Editor, give a note of warning on our behalf, and help secure us this boon. Will you help make this irresponsible set of men, or boys, feel the power of law, and let the people feel that their lives are protected.

MRS. E. G. COOK, M. D.

Hancock's Fiat Promises.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—It is singular that the Republican press and people should pay the least heed to the promises or pledges of Democrats.

Of what value was Tilden's letter relating to Southern claims in case he had been elected? Not of the smallest value. So Tilden knew, and so the South understood.

Of what value is Hancock's letter of acceptance and his glittering "generality" about the "right preservative of all rights"? Why, look at Alabama in her State Convention taking the most ultra Northern ground against her claims and in favor of the "results of the War." Yet what was her *practical reply* to all this on the first opportunity? Let her vote of over 90,000 Democratic majority in a strong Republican State answer.

So of Hancock. Should the Solid South come up with her vote for him he will take it, though no man knows better than he that it has been secured by the *direct infringement* of the "rights preservative of all rights." If Hancock and the Democratic party hold in good faith to his letter of acceptance they might as well make no canvass; they are beaten on the start. Yet this is held out to the little remaining moral sentiment of the Northern States for effect.

Let us think back a little.

Neither Democrats nor Republicans can forget the pretentious Horatio Seymour. His party practiced fraud right under his nose to the tune of 35,000 votes in those fraudulent naturalization papers in 1868. Knowing this, as this sleek and saintly Rebel sympathizer did, one would suppose, as his majority was only 10,000 over Gen. Grant, that his sense of justice, good government, and right, would dictate that he refuse to accept the electoral vote of New York. But did he? Not at all. Although to secure this it took, as Greeley told him and the pure Tilden, "More votes from the Bloody Sixth of New York City than there were men, women, and children in the entire ward."

Indiana is to-day another fearful illustration of this promise to the ear to be broken in the fulfillment. Even the Supreme Court of the State becomes a party to the fraud.

To make it possible to carry that State the fair law enacted last year to prevent illegal voting is set aside, and wide open is the gate thrown to receive, and is receiving, colonized voters from Kentucky, Illinois, and the worst elements of all our cities, to carry that State in contravention of this "right preservative of all rights." And do we hear any protests against this from Hancock, or Thurman, or Seymour, or Hendricks, or our apostate Trumbull, or, indeed, any one in Democratic circles? Not at all.

Thus would it be with "Southern claims." All the promises of the Alabama State Democratic Convention are not worth the ashes of the paper these promises are made upon.

Neither would be any promise of or from Gen. Hancock.

With the "Purse and the Sword," guided as they would dictate, both Houses of Congress in their power, the Supreme Court remodeled to their wish, Hancock would be as clay in the hands of the Southern potter.

Under Andy Johnson, Hancock had one chance to show what he would do, and he ought never, by the consent of the free North, to have another.

These pledges *in advance* are worse than chaff, and only the blindness and folly of the North will accept them for a moment. We know just what to expect under Gen. Garfield and the Republican party. That party and its standard-bearer want the South to flourish and prosper. They desire no advantage over their Southern brothers. But they must and will have liberty of speech, and finally a pure ballot upon all its soil, South as well as North, if it take a thousand years to secure it.

The "rights preservative of all rights" must be *realities, not fiat promises.* We cannot trust either Hancock or Democracy; and we are fools indeed if we do.

E. G. COOK.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 436 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS run into corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av. last evening can hear something to his advantage by addressing Z 32, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO FOUND black and white shawl in the Palmer House parlor return to Room 117. It is of great value because of association.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO WROTE a letter mailed Chicago, Sept. 27, and addressed to a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and signed "A Lady," please send her address to Box 41, Chicago. All communications will be strictly confidential and services well paid for.

PERSONAL—H. L. V. BENHAM: LETTER IN the Post-Office for you. Please write again and I will answer at once. A. B.

PERSONAL—AN HONORABLE YOUNG GENtleman, about 21, of exemplary habits and a kind and loving disposition, and in good business standing, desires to correspond with a young lady who has a fortune in her own right. Object, matrimony. Correspondence in honor bound strictly confidential. Please address fo. one week T. H. L. MAYNARD, Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK BAG AT THE CORNER OF State and Randolph-st. or in a Halsted-st. car on Saturday evening. Apply for reward. R. J. SMITH, 49 South Clark-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT STONE-FRONT houses, 146 and 148 South Peoria-st. Houses lately built, with all modern improvements, and well rented. Will sell for what the houses cost, lots thrown in. Owner must have money. Call and we will show them to you. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON TWELFTH, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; $350 to $850. Vacant lots on Congress, Harrison, Van Buren, and Laflin-sts., east of Ashland-av. Elegant locations for flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DWELLings on South Side, desirably located, built in best manner; also lots centrally located in Hyde Park Village; terms reasonable and easy. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN CHOICE PORTION OF DEARborn-av., lot 50x120 feet to 20-foot alley. POMEROY, Room 4, 70 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—SOUTH SIDE—VERY GOOD 2-story and basement brick dwelling, rented to May, 1883, at $1,200 a year, to prompt tenant. C. F. MARSH, Room 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, JUST south of Thirty-ninth-st.—A very desirable and commodious two-story and basement brick octagon front residence, containing all modern improvements and well finished. The lot is 50x120. Price, $8,000. A bargain. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—TEN ACRES IN the Town of Jefferson, ripe for subdivision, and the lots will command a ready sale; within one mile of Irving Park Station and near railroad depots. Cheap for cash. A good opportunity for investment. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES RICH PRAIRIE LAND IN Green County, Ia. W. MORRIS, Greenville, Bond County, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL IMPROVED BUSINESS property for all cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOT, WITH OR WITHOUT A building suitable for warehouse purposes, near the business centre, having river front and communication with railroads; the lot must not be less than 100 by 150 feet. Owners or agents will please address K 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—387 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A 2-STORY and basement brick, 3 rooms deep, with all modern conveniences; has just been painted and calcimined from top to bottom. Large lot and brick barn. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, IN good order, on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; to first-class party, $50. An elegant 18-room boarding-house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., furnished; very low rent. A. J. BURBANK, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, South Side, near steam and street cars. Address C 600, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS TENant, elegant 3-story brick house, 476 North La Salle-st. Inquire at 132 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—$35—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 408 HURLbut-st.; no basement, full cellar, 8 large rooms. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AVONDALE—5 SEVEN-ROOM TWO-story frame houses, gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of the city limits, on Belmont-av., just north of Milwaukee-av., in the Village of Avondale. We have just completed a new and handsome depot within 500 feet of the houses, and trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will make regular stops. Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry & Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, Chicago.

TO RENT—NORTH EVANSTON—7-ROOM HOUSE, cistern, well, outbuildings, and lot 100x150, $8. S. R. HARRIS, 147 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—$10 AND $12—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS OF 4 each, Nos. 35 and 37 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 305 Western-av.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM AND ALCOVE IN NEW brick dwelling near Union Park, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1243 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. (No rooms let to or occupied by ladies.) 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentleman, 37 Monroe-st., opposite the Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM OR rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., for single gentlemen, in new stone residence, 609½ North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FINISHED parlors unfurnished at 278 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PART OF ELEGANT STORE 183 Adams-st., including large light room and vault; every convenience; suitable for any business.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORAGE WAREHOUSE IN BUSIness part of city, adapted for everything. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE AND STORAGE-room between Lake, Madison, La Salle, and State-sts. Mention rent. P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a nicely-furnished room near Twenty-second-st. and Wabash or Michigan-av.; must have fire, hot and cold water, and gas. Address, stating location and terms, P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHED room, with bedroom attached, for gentleman and wife, first or second floor preferred, in a good locality, within 6 or 8 blocks of 200 Michigan-av. First-class reference given. Address S. A. JOHNSON, M. D., care Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, PARLOR floor of 5 rooms for housekeeping; water, use of bath-room; good location. References. Address C, 2417 Prairie-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS. PIANO HAINES BROS. PIANOS
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STORY & CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st.,

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CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $30 TO $150 ON

EASY PAYMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS.

BRAND'S STUDIOS.

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE
OF YOURSELF OR CHILD?

GO TO BRAND'S STUDIOS,

WHICH ARE THE FINEST
ON THE CONTINENT.

The work sent out from this establishment is
THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE
TO PRODUCE,
AND COSTS NO MORE
than that which constantly disappoints
the sitters.
Visitors are invited to the
FREE ART GALLERY,
210 AND 212 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW $8 VELOCIPEDES (9 YEARS) FOR $5; baby crib and mattress, $2.50; two large English ivies, handsome decoration for show window, worth $25, for $15, at 586 Fullerton-av., near Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SET OF DRUG FIXTURES. Address 732 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ONE FIRST-CLASS chronometer at 140 South Water-st., V. O. T. Co.'s office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—VOCAL TEACHER FOR LADIES' Seminary in Missouri. Young lady with good voice preferred. Apply to-day from 12:30 to 1:30 at 44 Loomis-st. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President Chicago Musical College.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS PREPARED FOR COLlege in the most thorough manner by a graduate of Harvard of several years' successful experience as private tutor and Principal of Eastern academies. Address TUTOR, 1812 Indiana-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AT GROCERY STORE, 298 LARRAbee-st., a good clerk; one who speaks German preferred.

WANTED—A1 SALESMAN WHO SPEAKS Swedish and is thoroughly posted in the retail clothing business; permanent situation to a good man; none but experienced men need apply. P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS old who can write a good hand as cash boy and assist to keep books. P. B. HARKIN, 351 East Indiana-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ORDER COOK. 163 SOUTH CLARK-st.

WANTED—HORSESHOER—CORNER ELSTON-av. and Clybourn-place. A good floorman. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINE repairer; must be a good mechanic and strictly a sober man. For further particulars apply at the office of the Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

WANTED—A GOOD A NO. 1 CUTTER TO GO TO the country. Inquire at 34 and 36 East Madison.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS; only sober, steady men need apply. Good wages. F. M. ATKINSON & CO., 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO COATMAKERS I CAN DO with; rail-splitters I don't want. I am The Tailor and Cutter JOHN, 436 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER WHO thoroughly understands the business as cutter in a retail market. Apply to P. B. HARKIN, 351 East Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—IN REAR OF 442 WEST ADAMS-ST., a steady single man for steady work, who understands thoroughly the care of horses and washing. Wages $25 per month, with board and lodging.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND HARNESS cleaner; none but experienced men need apply. 192 and 194 East Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WASHER IN LIVERY, good wages, none but experienced need apply. No. 50 North Wells-st., Mountain House.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN, willing and capable of doing his work about barn and house. References required. Call at side door of 351 West Washington-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN OF GOOD style and address. Inquire between 9 and 11 o'clock of M. O'BRIEN, Cashier Sherman House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan; work all winter; free fare; 200 for sawmills, farms, and city. E. A. ANGELL, 604 West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD work in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Dakota; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 100 for iron mines in Michigan, $1.75 to $2 per day; 100 for sawmills and rolling-mills; free fare for all; 100 for farms and city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for C. & N. W. R. R. Company in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 50 for stone quarry, 50 coal miners; free fare; 100 for levee work, South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WITH A FIRST-CLASS VARIETY company traveling in the West a young man of steady habits for a position of trust; one who can deposit $150 cash; good security; a permanent situation; fair salary and expenses guaranteed. Address P 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-man as partner in a sure-paying office business; good for $3,000 to $5,000 yearly; capital required, $350. Bureau of Exchange, 224 Clark-st.

WANTED—WHITE DINNER WAITERS AT 118 Franklin-st., South Side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the business; good opportunity. Studio 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ELEVATOR BOY TO RUN PASsenger elevator. Apply to G. C. COOPER, Tribune Building, this morning.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 190 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and help in the store. Address M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE AND EXPERIENCED MAN to sell dry goods and notions at wholesale in the city, one who has trade of his own preferred; good salary will be paid to the right man. Apply at 179 East Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN A1 LIQUOR COMPOUNDER AND SALESman, with valuable city trade, desires some reliable business man, with means, to join him in opening a family liquor store. Address M 85, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—A PRIVATE FAMILY MUST sell an $800 piano for less than quarter cost. Call at 371 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—UNION HOTEL AT PLEASANT Ridge, near Dolton Station, 20 miles south of Chicago, with good improvements; house built 2 years ago, having 40 feet frontage, 2-story, and containing 20 rooms; also good barn, etc.; 7¼ acres of land with fine picnic grounds, suitable for club or sporting resort; price very low on account of sickness of the owner; small payment down, balance on long time at low interest; title perfect. For further particulars apply to Anson Boenert, agent Red Star Line, No. 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago, or owner, FRITZ PROPPER.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LUMBER yard and steam grain elevator in a thriving city in Central Nebraska. Profits last year $6,000; whole property can be bought for $12,000; stock consists principally of lumber. Terms, half cash. To parties looking for an established legitimate business this is an opportunity seldom met with; parties without means need not apply. For full particulars, address A, care of Meadowcroft Bros., bankers, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, appointing time and place for interview.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED AND HANDsomest cigar-store in Chicago, with very low rent; sales over $35 daily; satisfactory reasons for selling; a rare opportunity. Apply at once to 143 La Salle-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, VALUABLE PATENT ON furniture specialty. Can be seen at Exposition. Many orders for goods on hand. Address P 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, IN FINE LOCAtion, good trade, $350; cigar store, tenement connected; cheap at $350; cigar and variety store, $225; bread and confectionery store, $250; restaurant, old stand, rushing trade, $600; also one for $300, only half cash. BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, 224 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED PAINT BUSIness in first-class location on the South Side. Address P 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED JOBBING and retail shelf and heavy hardware business in Iowa; stock very clean and fully assorted for the fall trade; will be sold only for cash; it will take upward of $10,000 to buy. Address G 92, Tribune office.

I WANT A MAN WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 IN MANufacturing business; want capital to extend business; will double investment first year; this is a good chance to invest in reliable business. Address D 415, Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—A SMALL OFFICE, consisting of 400 lbs brevier, 150 lbs nonpareil, 110 lbs long primer, 18 job fonts, leads, rules, patent quoins, stone, chases, proof-press, galleys, cutter, etc.; a complete outfit for a new paper, and nearly new; will be sold cheap for cash. Address G 97, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, machinery, etc., without removal, and other securities. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Room 8 and 9, 125 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates. 56 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., without removal. PARRY, 66 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPerty at lowest rates; mortgages bought. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, Room 14, 78 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

6 PER CENT—WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent on choice city improved real estate in sums to suit; over $2,000 each. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000. $2,000, $1,000 TO LOAN AT LOW rates on good security. Apply to L. N. & F. W. BARKER, attorneys, 99 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED OR BOOKS POSTED during the evening by a practical accountant of one of the largest wholesale houses. Address L 18, Tribune office.

ELECTRIC LIGHT GENERATOR AND LAMPS for sale. 78 North La Salle-st. after 7 p. m.

IF YOU ARE NOT WELL AND STRONG, GO TO Dr. McCHESNEY'S New Swedish-Movement Cure and Electrical Bath Institute, Palmer House, for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, and see what can be done for you. Visitors are invited.

MY ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, VAPOR, RUSSIAN, and Turkish baths, Palmer House, are superior in ventilation, privacy, elegance, and cleanliness. A. S. McCHESNEY, M. D.

WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE HOME FOR families. 3124 Prairie-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

MY ADVERTISING IS SMALL, BUT PAY THE highest of all. L. ANDREWS, 518 State-st., second-hand.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGER—IF YOU WISH TO HEAR ALL you have done, all you ever will or can do, of love, courtship, marriage, sickness, death, absent friends, or relatives, property lost or stolen, the result of all undertakings, what most successful in, how to win love and friendship; for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December, selects numbers to draw large prizes in lottery. Questions answered and numbers sent by mail. Consult Mrs. DR. ELLIS, Room 40, No. 239 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. For terms call or send for circular.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSton, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 351 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO ENforce manufacturing; I am established and have a patent which is most useful to everybody. Address P 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished business; about $3,000 required; it will bear the closest scrutiny. J. L. LEE, 79 Fifth-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 372 West Jackson-st., between Sangamon and Morgan.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL TO go to Oak Park. A good girl can obtain a permanent situation at good wages. Call at 130 La Salle-st., first floor.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. APPLY at 1608 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 328 Lake Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Call immediately at 3300 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 115 South Ashland-av. Tuesday morning.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL FOR small family. References. 3212 Calumet-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. 1980 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 354 Ontario-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER TO TAKE charge of a millinery department in the country. Call immediately at O. R. KEITH & CO.'S.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE NURSE GIRL at 1622 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 136 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork, to cook, wash, and iron, and second work. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR CORNwell's system of dress cutting; great inducements to the right party; some make $50 per week. For particulars call at 2229 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Instructions free.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC lady (of mature years preferred) to show samples and receive orders; fair salary and a permanent position. Apply at manager's office, Room 11, No. 130 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY kind in store or office where the services of an experienced general office clerk would be useful; willing to work for very moderate salary in permanent position. First-class city references. L 56, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in bookkeeping, single and double entry; also salesman for ten years. Can give No. 1 reference. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A good and rapid penman. Address P 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS drug clerk, Norwegian, with 3 years' experience; speaks good English. P 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German fluently, writes a good hand, has had three years' experience in the hardware business; not afraid to work. Address P 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A man of large experience in single or double entry. Unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, M 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOUNTANT AT $50 per month; can keep any set of books; strictly temperate. Address G 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY A first-class machinist, steam-fitter, and A1 engineer of 17 years experience, in Chicago or immediate vicinity. Can furnish the very best reference regarding character, capacity, and reputation. Will work a month, and if perfect satisfaction is not given to my employers will make no charge for the time or work. Advertiser is an intelligent, educated American of responsibility. Address M 92, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young married man; wife as first-class cook. Best of references as to honesty and sobriety. Address G 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME MERCANTILE house. Address P 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in small family. 27 Thomson-st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl, or dining room, in a private family. 173 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework, on the North Side. 119 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress; also by a Wisconsin girl to do general housework. References. 2457 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. State residence. Address M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRLS for general housework. Apply for two days at 2561 Archer-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING and dressmaking. Best of references can be given. Address C. R., northeast corner of Forty-third-st. and Shurtleff-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper, companion to an invalid lady, or copyist. References exchanged. Address for one week S., 133 La Salle-st., Room 28.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT German lady, who speaks English; is a competent housekeeper; sick and children's nurse; prefers North Division. Call at 75 Goethe-st., rear cottage; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. Widower preferred. Address corner Twenty-sixth and Hanover-sts.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 136 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND GIRL, FULLY competent. Best references. North or West Side preferred. Registry Bureau, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, laundresses, housework, second work, nurses, trained help. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a very neat and unusually capable second girl. MRS. WHITTAKER, 340 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl on North Side, to teach and do light work; home more an object than high wages. References. Address P 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board.

West Side.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE nicely furnished front room and one small furnished room, with excellent table-board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board with rooms $3.50 to $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, 228 AND 230 SOUTH CLARK-st., opposite the Post-Office, adjoining the Grand Pacific. Best accommodations for the price of any hotel in the city. Elegant rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a day. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day, $5 to $8 per week; day board, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENTLY FOR MAN AND WIFE in private family, North Side; good location and reference required. H 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO OR THREE ROOMS (three preferred), unfurnished except carpets and curtains, on South Side, by gentleman, wife, two children aged 4 years and 18 months, and nurse. State terms. Address P 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, AND COMFORTABLE ROOM, BY a young gentleman who would be permanent. Address P 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children, on South Side, east of State. Best of references given. Address P 46, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 126 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—1 CAR LOAD OF HORSES FIT FOR all use; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-YEAR-OLD BAY mare. Inquire at barn rear of 167 Peoria-st.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 451 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE—A VERY NICE SADDLE HORSE FOR sale, bay color, and very stylish, gentle for a lady or gentleman, and sold for no fault. Can be seen at stable on Sherman-st., near the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES not over 1,100 nor under 1,050 pounds each; must be perfectly sound and without blemish, kind and gentle, and not afraid of cars; fair travelers, good lookers; dark color preferred. Address P 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—DARK COLORED, STYLISH, AND gentle carriage horse, that can trot inside of 3:10; must be a bargain for cash. Address to-day L 2, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND NO. 4 Singer sewing machine, for carriage trimming or harness making, at THOS. H. BROWN'S, 238 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

F. S. Swisher, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A., is at the Tremont.

J. M. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt., is at the Tremont.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, is at the Palmer.

Charles C. Fuller, of St. Louis, is at the Tremont.

David H. Ball, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Sherman.

S. S. Kirkham and party, of Montreal, are at the Tremont.

F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, is at the Pacific.

R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary, is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Wells, of Milwaukee, are domiciled at the Pacific.

J. H. Haverly returned yesterday to the Sherman House from Gunnison, Colo.

Jacob Nunnemacher, proprietor of the Milwaukee Opera-House, is at the Pacific.

A. B. Stone, of New York, Vice-President of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, is at the Palmer.

C. H. Boden, of Amsterdam, Holland, and L. S. Albas, of Paris, France, are guests of the Palmer House.

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and H. H. Richardson, of New York, members of the Trunk Line Board of Arbitrators, are guests of the Pacific.

The charge made by a colored woman that Joseph Morris, working at No. 1200 Wabash avenue, was the father of her child, has been denied and disproved by the accused.

Superintendent McDowell yesterday received orders to turn over the new Custom-House to Collector Smith as custodian. Gen. McDowell will retain the superintendence of the contract work.

Donations of books, periodicals, etc., for the Half-Acre Mission, Kansas City, will be received and forwarded by Mr. Dandy at the Methodist Episcopal Bookstore, No. 57 East Washington street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 10 a. m., 57; 12 m., 63; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 57. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 8 p. m., 29.50.

Horace Williams, President of the Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; R. W. Lightburn, General Manager of the Memphis Packet Company; and J. J. Hill, General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, are at the Pacific.

G. H. Wabriner, Bishoptoke, England; Robert Dunlap, Glasgow; William Mutter, Andrassan, Scotland; William Martin, Edinburg; Ernest Gruenebaum, Vienna, Austria; Victor Mahler, Dresden, Prussia; and Le Roy Wiley, Paris, France, are guests of the Pacific.

Sunday afternoon Mr. C. D. Tuttle was presented with a handsome gold watch-chain and locket by the Chicago Typographical and Pressmen's Unions in token of their appreciation of his services as Chairman of the Reception Committee during the session of the recent Typographical Convention.

The Board of Trustees of the Chicago Turngemeinde met last evening and received from Mr. Max Stern, Register, the amounts collected by him for stock issued some time since to cancel the Society's indebtedness. They then relieved Mr. Stern of further collecting, except the smaller sums needed to make up the $2,000 yet due by the Society, and which he hopes to raise by Dec. 1.

Gen. Grant left for Warren, O., last evening at 5:15 by the Lake-Shore Railroad. He was accompanied by Gen. Logan. They will both return immediately after the great demonstration, as both are intending to take part in the reunion at Decatur Oct. 6 and 7. The meeting at Decatur is to be the reunion of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers,—Grant's old regiment,—and the occasion will probably be of unusual interest.

Michael Reese, the California millionaire, bequeathed a large sum of money, to be used in the establishment of a Jewish Hospital in this city, to be known as the Michael Reese Hospital. The executors of the will have, in accordance with the bequest, purchased a tract of land at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on which the hospital buildings will be erected. Ground for these buildings was broken yesterday, and it is the intention to get them under roof before Jan. 1, 1881. Mr. Cochrane is the architect.

Harry Adams, 8 years of age, whose parents live at No. 92 Miller street, while on his way home from school at 3:15 yesterday afternoon was knocked down by a double team attached to a coal wagon, and, falling in front of Blue Island avenue car No. 284, the little fellow was struck on the head by the wheels, and was very nearly scalped. Dr. O. J. Price, who attended the boy, thinks he will recover. The driver of the coal-wagon whipped up his horses and escaped, and no blame is attached to the driver of the street-car.

The Young Men's Christian Association will provide a course of lectures and entertainments for its members and friends for the season of 1880-'81, which promises to be entertaining and instructive, and deserving the attendance of those interested. The course will open on Thursday evening of this week in Farwell Hall, with a grand concert and select readings. The well-known and popular artists who are to appear assure its success. They are Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Falk, Miss Jennie Hunter, reader, and the Chicago Quartet.

Mention was made a week or more ago of the fact that H. P. Viall, the barber at the Massasoit House, had received a $100 bill from a drunken man whom he had shaved. It was also reported by the police that he had attempted to keep the money, and had turned it over to the Central Station authorities only under the influence of threats. From Mr. Viall's own statement, and other sources of information, it is plain that his intentions in the matter were perfectly honest, and that he went down to headquarters, reported the fact of his having the money, and asked for instructions as to what he should do with it.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Early yesterday morning the attention of Officer Edwards was called to the body of a man floating in the river at Twelfth street. It was taken to the Morgue, where, from papers found upon the deceased, it was concluded that the body was that of Samuel Mackin, of Joliet. There was a memorandum-book and postal invitation to a promenade on the Fourth of July in Monroe Hall, Joliet, both bearing that name, and on the vest was pinned a white satin badge such as were used by the Saloon-keepers' State Convention which met Sept. 21 at the North-Side Turner Hall. The deceased was about 30 years of age, five feet four or five inches tall, smooth face, dark hair, and was clad in a light diagonal pantaloons and vest, with coat of nearly the same material. In the scarf which he wore was an ivory pin representing a hand, and in his pockets were found $10 cash, together with a few small coins. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, but the jury were unable to determine whether the drowning was accidental or otherwise. Attempts were made yesterday to ascertain something concerning the deceased from friends of his at Joliet, but the authorities report no success.

THE CITY-HALL.

Commissioner Waller is on the sick-list.

The Mayor went to Kankakee yesterday, where he spoke last night.

Fire-Marshal Swenie was back at his post yesterday, after an absence of about ten days in the East.

The Health Officer for the week ending Saturday condemned 4,660 pounds of meat and abated 410 nuisances.

Permission was granted yesterday to curb, grade, and pave Erie street, from Clark to St. Clair, by private contract.

Edward J. Corn, of the Ninth Ward, was yesterday, through the instrumentality of Ald. Peevey, appointed to the position of Sidewalk Inspector. The office was created, it appears, "for the good of the party."

The Mayor was in receipt of a letter yesterday from Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Baltimore, notifying him that he had been elected an honorary member, and inclosing him the Commandery badge.

The employés regard the Democratic county ticket as a big triumph for the Mayor, and claim that all of the nominations were made at his dictation. His Honor does not deny that he was one of a few who got together the evening before the Convention to "fix things," nor that he named the candidate for Sheriff and three of the candidates for the Judgeship.

The mortality report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 200, against 189 for the preceding week, and 131 for the same week in 1879. The chief causes of death were as follows: Diphtheria, 22; convulsions, 19; croup and consumption, 13 each; scarlet fever, 9; pneumonia, 9; inanition, 8; cholera-infantum, 6; typhoid fever, 5; diarrhea, 3; and small-pox, 1. Of the entire number fifty-six were under 1 year of age, and 109 under 5 years.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to Peter Blickhahn, to erect a front addition, No. 2838 State street, to cost $3,000; one to the Rev. P. Fischer, to erect a two-story dwelling, Hanover street, near McGregor, to cost $3,500; one to Monroe Salisbury, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 329 Wells street, to cost $3,500; one to J. N. Maynard, to erect three two-story dwellings, Locust street, between La Salle and Clark, to cost $12,000; and one to C. Litchenberg, to erect a front addition, corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, to cost $5,000.

FOGARTY SURRENDERS.

Yesterday was the time limited for William Fogarty, Superintendent of Streets, to pay the $100 fine assessed against him by Judge Jameson last Saturday for his untoward zeal in the service of his Mayor a few weeks ago. Mr. Fogarty, however, thought it best not to make a personal appearance before the offended Court, but sent as his mediator Corporation-Counsel Adams. The latter endeavored, rather unsuccessfully, to impress on the Judge that Fogarty was a poor man, and that his bank account could not withstand a hundred-dollar drain on it with comfort. The Judge remarked that he thought Fogarty had been very stiff-backed in the matter, and had not shown any desire to pay his fine or purge himself. If the amount of the fine had not been already fixed the Judge said he would be inclined to make it $500. This seemed rather a damper on Mr. Adams' hopes of getting the fine remitted, and he accordingly skipped nimbly up to the Clerk's desk and paid in the requisit $100, and took a receipt therefor. The rule was then formally discharged as to Mayor Harrison and Superintendent O'Donnell.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

William Turney was tried and found guilty of larceny in the Criminal Court yesterday, and, being under age and having already served a time in the County Jail, was sentenced to two days in the County Jail.

The case of Lesser Friedberg, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, when Mr. Van Buren for the defense produced an affidavit by the defendant in support of the application already made for a continuance, in which he set forth that two witnesses, Tobias Levi and Rose Owens, important witnesses on his behalf, are absent from the city. He stated, too, that he believed he could get them by the next term of Court, when he will be able to prove by them that they were in defendant's shop on the day before the one on which the burglary was committed and saw one George Freeman buy a revolver and pay for it. The Court granted the continuance asked for, and the case went over to the October term.

The Grand Jury took up twenty-seven cases yesterday, finding twelve true bills, twelve no bills, and passing three. The jury will to-day begin to look into the cases which have been in course of preparation by State's-Attorney Mills, where the country Justices and city collection agencies have been combining to defraud people. The first of these cases to be heard is that of a Mrs. Murphy, proprietor of a small butcher-shop, who has been made to run to distant railroad stations all over the county to look up garnishment cases where customers of hers owing her small sums have been garnisheed for the collection of a judgment obtained against her husband before they were married. Another case is that of a prominent storekeeper who is kept running about the county to attend to garnishee processes brought against the wages of workmen in his employ.

In the trial of Charles Haskins, a young man who was indicted some three years ago for the alleged embezzlement from Mrs. Brady, who at that time was running the Gardner House, an amusing incident occurred in the shape of a collision between the National and State authorities. One of the witnesses for the defense happens to be an employé in the Custom-House Department, and, when it appeared that the very tedious nature of the case would cause it to go over until this morning, he was foolish enough to tell his attorney that he would not come back, and that there was not power enough in the State of Illinois to compel him to do so. He being an important witness, defendant's counsel determined to have him back if possible, and accordingly reported the remark he had made to the Court, who summoned the witness before him and assured him that he would have to attend.

"But I won't," said the Federal gentleman, "and you can't make me come. I'm a United States officer."

"But you will," said the Court, "and you would if you were President Hanc—, that is to say Hayes [the Judge is a Bourbon Democrat]. If you are not here by 10 o'clock in the morning I shall issue an attachment and have you brought in. Go on with your case, gentlemen."

The witness will be on hand at the proper time.

THE U. S. BUILDING.

The receipts of the Custom-House were $11,536.84.

There were 225 barrels of alcohol exported yesterday.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $40,000 gold and $5,000 silver, and received $3,000 silver.

The Internal Revenue office received $23,455.60, of which $16,525.80 was for spirits, $2,275.50 for beer, and $4,691.80 for cigars and tobacco.

The following bonded goods were received yesterday: A. B. Meeker & Co., 100 tons pig-iron; J. S. Kirk & Co., 614 casks soda ash; F. W. Hoyne & Co., 99 barrels ginger ale, 20 casks ale; C. R. Osborn & Co., 10 casks sauces; Goodenow & Hinds, 1,800 telegraph poles; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 1,458 sacks salt; Hitchcock & Foster, 5,000 cedar railroad ties, 2,000 cedar posts, 10,000 shingles, 180 cords bark; R. Diefendorf, 10 casks brandy, 13 cases champagne; Field, Leiter & Co., 54 cases dry-goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 20 cases dry-goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry-goods; Charles Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry-goods; C. M. Koedt, 3 cases dry-goods; Judson & Co., 7 bales carpets; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 22 cases toys, etc.; W. E. Burlock & Co., 1 case dry-goods; A. C. Newhaus, 28 bales leaf tobacco; Brintnall, Lamb & Co., 1 case hardware; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 2 cases pipes, etc.; E. E. Eaton, 4 cases guns. Collections, $11,536.84.

THE MILITIA.

MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

In response to a call for a mass-meeting of the First Regiment, I. N. G., between 200 and 300 of the command gathered in the upper drill-hall of the armory last evening. Col. Swain called the meeting to order, and was elected Permanent Chairman, Lieut. Paulson being chosen to act as Secretary.

Col. Swain explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the feasibility of giving a fair at the armory during the coming winter for the benefit of the regimental fund. He stated that the Board of Officers had talked it over and had appointed a committee to report on the matter. That Committee had reported favorably regarding the scheme, and had recommended that it be laid before a mass-meeting of the regiment, stating that they did not believe in going ahead unless they received the support of each individual member of the command. The Colonel further stated that money was needed to procure new uniforms. Already $4,000 had been received from the State, and the legitimate annual expenses of the regiment amounted to $6,000. The object of the proposed fair was to raise the extra money needed.

Col. Swain then called on Capt. Koch, Chairman of the Committee on Fair, to read the report submitted to the Board of Officers. It was the opinion of the Committee that a fair organized at the right time and in the right manner, with the aid of all the members, would be a success. The time proposed was a week or ten days in December, closing on Christmas Eve. The management of the affair to be in the hands of a Board of Managers, to consist of one officer and two enlisted men from each company, and three field and staff officers, this Board to select an Executive Committee and invest it with great power to act, and to appoint a treasurer to handle all funds. The Executive Committee to select from the Board of Managers seven minor committees to look after the details. Of the receipts of the fair, 50 per cent was to go to the regiment and 5 per cent to each company. The Committee called attention to the great success which attended the late fair given by the New York Seventh Regiment.

On motion, the report was received, a motion was made to concur in the action of the Board of Officers in accepting it, and it was then discussed at length, pro and con. Capt. Koch read a communication from an officer of the New York Seventh, in which was stated the schemes of extortion resorted to by that command to fill their coffers. The question was finally put and carried, only ten men voting in the negative. Some little time was spent in the discussion of preliminaries, and Col. Swain stated that he would have the list of committees, etc., ready Wednesday.

There was but little enthusiasm manifested during the meeting, and the discussions were carried on in a spiritless manner. Unless the members of the regiment take hold of the affair it will be very apt to fall to the ground.

The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., met last evening at the armory, on Wabash avenue. A special committee reported in favor of giving a series of parties during the coming winter, and the report was accepted. The dates of the entertainments have not yet been fixed upon.

Company B, First Regiment, I. N. G., yesterday received a testimonial from Company A, Continental Guards, of New Orleans, in the shape of a series of resolutions thanking the company for the elegant manner in which they treated them during their visit to this city some months ago. The resolutions are printed on white satin, and have been placed in a neat frame in the company room in the armory.

ENJOINED.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27.—In the suit of the Commonwealth Distribution Company to restrain the Postmaster here from obeying the order of the Post-Office Department, recently issued by Assistant-Postmaster-General Hazen, the Circuit Court of the United States to-day granted an injunction restraining the postal authorities from enforcing the Department orders.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
should be used by mothers of nursing children. Contains nothing injurious, and requiring only water to prepare it for use, the danger of impure milk is avoided.
For sale by druggists and grocers. A pamphlet with full particulars sent by addressing
THOMAS LEEMING & CO., Montreal, Can.

A perfect smoke-burner for steam boilers. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Beautifies the complexion by stimulating the small blood-vessels—Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Congressional Nomination by the Second District Greenbackers.

Election of Delegates to the Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention.

The Fourth Senatorial Muddle Ended by the Nomination of Chris Mamer.

THE GREENBACKERS.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Greenback Convention for the Second Congressional District met last evening in Tammany Hall, West Indiana and North Lincoln streets. Charles G. Dixon sat at the head of the table, and T. P. Randall kept the records. Speeches were made by Judge Felch, B. Sibley, and William Cain, candidate for Sheriff. The last named spoke for temperance, and didn't want any saloonkeepers' votes; and, if he was elected, he would have no deputy in his employ unless he was a member of a temperance society.

There was a remarkable lack of Congressional candidates, but, finally, Ben Jones, of the Fourteenth Ward, B. S. Heath, of the Twelfth, and C. G. Dixon, Thirteenth, were unearthed. Thomas P. Jones, of the Fourteenth Ward, was also named, but Judge Felch stated that he was too ill to take the responsibility. Dixon was unanimously nominated, and in response thanked the Convention for the honor conferred. Half a dozen Fiatists were suggested as eminently fitted to become members of the State Board of Equalization, but all declined, except Benjamin Sibley, who accepted with avidity. A Congressional Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The primaries for the Fifth Senatorial District in the Thirteenth Ward were held at No. 696 West Lake street. There was but one ticket in the field, which was for William A. Phelps for member of the General Assembly. There were 334 votes cast for the following ticket: B. Quirk, J. C. Clark, W. R. Nicholson, H. L. Thompson, William Williams, John Scott, M. A. Huyck, and S. E. Cleveland.

They probably favor Peter Kiolbassa for Senator, and George E. Scharleau for the other Representative.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The primary election in the Fourteenth Ward for delegates to the Fifth Senatorial District Convention was held yesterday afternoon at 829 Milwaukee avenue. The following delegates were elected, having received 394 votes each: William Warnecke, Patrick Grogan, August Wendell, Jacob Deutsch, Thomas Embright, Adam Sauer, A. S. Gairns, Carl C. Dombernousky, George A. Miegler.

The above delegates are reported to be solid for Peter Kiolbassa for Senator, notwithstanding County-Treasurer Johnson declares that he will hold over. Should it be decided that Johnson cannot hold the Senatorship and County Treasurership at the same time, and a Democrat be elected, it would a serious loss to the Republicans. Should Kiolbassa be nominated and elected, the Republicans would then be sure of a Senator in any event.

The choice of the delegates for Representative is said to be W. C. Phelps and G. E. Scharleau. The names of Sundelius, Bennett, and Baird were not mentioned.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

There was no contest at the primaries held in the Seventeenth Ward. The delegates elected are as follows: John Murphy, Thomas Cannon, Peter Johnson, A. G. Lundburg, and Samuel E. Erickson. The district nominates two Representatives, and the above delegates favor the nomination of F. C. De Lang, of the Seventeenth Ward, and Mr. W. A. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward. It is argued that as the Fourteenth Ward has the Senator, the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Wards should have the Representatives.

FOURTH SENATORIAL.

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN AT LAST.

Pursuant to a recess taken Saturday evening, Chairman Case called the Fourth District Senatorial Convention to order last evening at 8 o'clock in Martine's Hall, on Ada street.

News of the impending conflict had during the quiet of Sunday traveled even unto the utmost confines of the district, the consequence being that the hall was crammed to suffocation with the friends of the contesting candidates. The Secretary began the call of the 403d ballot. The result was: Mamer, 8; Riddle, 11; Parish, 15; and to the intense disgust of the audience no choice was declared. Upon the 420th ballot Col. Bennett, of the Twelfth Ward, in response to the call, said eight votes for A. A. Sprague and seven for John L. Parish. Slight applause followed this announcement of what appeared to be a break, but the Eighth and Eleventh Ward delegations refused to swing into line in support of Mr. Sprague. Mr. Benze, of the Eighth Ward, then arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, it is evident that no agreement can be reached by this Convention. I therefore move that the Convention adjourn sine die, and that we refer the whole subject back to our constituents." This move was received with some marks of approval, but the motion was defeated, however, and the monotonous call of the roll again progressed.

A Twelfth Ward delegate moved that instead of voting by delegations through their respective Chairmen, the roll be called and each delegate answer personally. After a spicy debate between Mr. Collier of the Twelfth and Mr. Pope of the Eleventh Wards, it was decided to adopt this plan for three consecutive ballots, Col. Bennett stating that this would give every man who was a man an opportunity to express himself. During the call of the 431st ballot Mr. Wakeman, of the Twelfth Ward, said he had thus far voted for Mr. Parish, one of the ablest young men in the district, but was willing, after the weary waste of time, to extend the olive branch to the Eleventh Ward. He believed it was time to change, and he should therefore cast his vote for A. A. Sprague, one of the ablest business-men in the city, and a man of whom the Eleventh Ward should be justly proud. [Applause.]

Mr. Collier, of the Twelfth Ward, made a very passionate appeal to the Eleventh Ward delegation, during which he said that the work of the Convention was being unnecessarily delayed because the delegation from that ward had virtually asserted that there was no possible candidate but Mr. Riddle, who had served two terms, and yet, he believed, was no more efficient than Mr. Sprague would be if he were selected. [Great applause.]

COL. MUNN EXPLAINED

his vote and eulogized Senator Riddle. Mr. William G. Pope said the people of Chicago were under lasting obligations to Mr. Riddle for having caused the repeal of the tax on grain in opposition to the great power of the railroad and elevator interests of Chicago. Mr. Riddle's record in the State Senate had been a brilliant one, and he had endeared himself with ties of affection in the hearts of his people. [Applause.]

Col. J. W. Bennett said the opposition to Mr. Riddle was based simply on the fact that he was not the strongest man. [Loud applause.] The Twelfth Ward believed when they presented Mr. Parish to the Convention, they were satisfied that they were presenting a strong man. The delegation had come as much in the interest of the Republican party as of any individual. [Great applause.]

Mr. Collier got back at Col. Munn by asserting that the Eleventh Ward delegation was not elected by a majority of the votes cast at the primary. [Storms of applause.]

The Eleventh Warders, backed by a few friends, hissed, and loud cat-calls were heard in that part of the hall, but when the result of the ballot was declared there was no change.

Mr. W. S. Hull, of the Twelfth Ward, moved that the three candidates before the Convention be requested to withdraw their names. [Derisive laughter.] The motion was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the votes be declared by written ballot, which was also lost. The result of the 434th ballot showed the same result as the first one taken on Saturday, the name of Mr. Sprague having been withdrawn.

After the 441st ballot a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. Considerable lobbying ensued, and a vote was taken, with the same result. Col. Munn then arose, and, after calling attention to the coming primaries on Monday, suggested in the interest of harmony that the Convention adjourn sine die and reëlect delegates to another Senatorial Convention at that time, and closed by putting his suggestion in the form of a motion. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, from which decision Col. Munn appealed to the Convention.

Pending the vote upon the appeal, Col. Bennett said to take such a step

WOULD BE UTTER FOLLY,

and beneath the dignity of intelligent men. [Applause]. By adjourning, the effect would be to say to the people that the Convention did not have the interest of the party at heart, but were simply quarreling over the merits of personal friends. [Applause].

Mr. Collier was very emphatic in his denunciation of any adjournment, and challenged Col. Munn to state a precedent for such an adjournment. Col. Munn quoted the Charleston Convention of 1860, which adjourned to meet at Baltimore.

Mr. Collier—Very well, I grant that; but we are a Republican Convention, and do not recognize Democratic precedents. [Great applause and cheers.]

Col. Munn said in the course of his next paragraph speech that Senator Riddle came within eleven votes of carrying the Twelfth Ward at the recent primaries. [Applause.]

Col. Bennett said in reply that he was not aware that Senator Riddle was running in the Twelfth Ward. [Loud demonstrations of approval and cheering.]

Several other delegates debated the question of an adjournment, and when the vote upon the appeal was taken the Chair was not sustained, the Eighth and Eleventh Wards voting no. Col. Munn then withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the circus took a recess of ten minutes.

During the intermission it was apparent that the opponents of Riddle were about to execute a coup d'état and carry consternation into the camp of the Eleventh Ward delegation. The Mamer men and the friends of Parish immediately fraternized and soon concocted a scheme which would defeat the reëlection of Riddle. Aware that the beginning of the end was at hand, perfect quiet prevailed when the Chairman rapped for order. The call of the wards proceeded on the 446th ballot, the result being as follows: Mamer, 20; Riddle, 11; and Parish, 3. The defection in the Twelfth whereby twelve of the fifteen votes were cast for Mamer, making his nomination certain, was hailed with cheers long prolonged, the Eighth Ward delegation fairly standing on their heads and howling with delight, while Dan Munn and his Riddle-solvers looked the very picture of perfect disappointment. The Chair read the result of the ballot, and declared Mamer the choice of the Convention.

Everybody was tired out and nearly strangled from the effect of foul air generated by the surging crowd in the poorly-ventilated hall, but order was finally obtained, and nominations of candidates for the Lower House were called for. The names of J. L. Parish, of the Twelfth Ward, Thomas Parker, Jr., and M. J. Scrafford, of the Eleventh, were proposed. Mr. Parish was nominated on the first ballot, and Mr. Parker carried off the honors on the second ballot. The nominations were then made unanimous, and the following Senatorial Committee was elected: Eighth Ward—T. W. Sinnott, P. J. Meany, and Jack Stephens; Eleventh Ward—Col. D. W. Munn, A. M. Linscott, and C. L. Currier; Twelfth Ward—R. P. Williams, F. H. Collier, and J. R. Parker.

CHRISTOPHER MAMER,

the winner in this unprecedented struggle for Senatorial honors, is a young man, well known in local political circles. He is a resident of the Eighth Ward, and at present is employed as one of the record writers in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

Mr. John L. Parish is a rising young lawyer, accredited with more than average ability in his profession. He is solidly backed by the banner Republican ward of the city, and his nomination is looked upon as a very strong one.

Mr. Thomas Parker, Jr., is also a lawyer, and a member of the firm of Ela & Parker. Mr. Parker is a Chicago boy, and possesses a legion of warm personal friends. He is a young man of ability, a graduate of Ann Arbor University, possessed of considerable wealth, and will represent the district faithfully and ably.

GARFIELD UNIFORMS.

DISTRIBUTION BY THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Cook County Republican Campaign Committee of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the Palmer House, with President James H. Burke in the chair. Col. Louis Schaffner, from a Special Committee to see the Executive Committee in regard to uniforms, reported that 1,060 uniforms had been secured for distribution among the marching clubs in the various wards.

Mr. Greeley wanted to know how the uniforms were to be distributed.

The Chair stated that he, personally, was designated as the distributor of the uniforms by the Executive Committee.

The distribution was apportioned as follows: Second Ward, 55; Fifth, 36; Sixth Ward Scandinavian, 70; Sixth, regular, 70; Seventh, 75; Young Men's Tenth Ward, 60; Thirteenth, 80; Thirteenth, colored, 75; Fourteenth, 75; Sixteenth, four companies, 300; Seventeenth, 100; Arlington Heights, 25; and Riverdale, 25.

Applications were made for more uniforms as follows: Hyde Park and Lake, 50; Thirteenth Ward Club, 75 additional; Sixth Ward Cavalry, 50 uniforms; Fifth, 150 additional.

The Chair said that the Executive Committee has made arrangements for naturalizing citizens desiring to vote the Republican ticket by applying to Mr. James R. B. Van Cleave, Secretary, at the Palmer House.

Mr. De Prato, from the Italian Club, reported that they had a healthy membership of over 200 members. He predicted 1,000 Italian Republican votes in November for Garfield and Arthur in Cook County. They meet Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, City-Hall.

Mr. John Buehler reported effective organization in the Fourteenth Ward. The Committee then adjourned until Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COUNTY FINANCES.

A DEMOCRATIC LIE NAILED.

In an editorial published in a morning paper the other day an effort was made to break the force of the showing in favor of Republican administration of county affairs as set forth in Commissioner Stewart's report to the Board of County Commissioners. The writer of the editorial admitted the fact that the tax-levy in 1877, when the Democrats had control, was $1,600,000, while in 1879, when the Republicans had control, it was only $1,200,000; but alleged that the reason for this was that the assessable value of property in this county had decreased; that in each of these years the Commissioners had raised all the Constitution allowed them to do; that the diminished tax-levy of 1879 was not due, therefore, to any economy on the part of the Commissioners, but simply to a shrinkage in the assessment. This is an exceedingly disingenuous and weak attempt on the part of the paper in question to befog its readers and dodge the issue. Had the writer read that portion of the report of Commissioner Stewart immediately following these figures he would have seen the point made that, in 1877, with a tax-levy of $1,600,000, business was so managed by the Democracy that county orders were at a heavy discount, and there was no money in the Treasury to redeem them with; while in 1879, with a tax-levy of $1,200,000, business was so conducted by the Republican Board that county orders were at par, and there is a large surplus in the Treasury. That is the point which Commissioner Stewart made, and which the editorial in question dodges. Under the Democracy, with larger appropriations, the county had no credit, and was in debt. Under Republican administration, with a smaller appropriation, the county's credit is admirable, and it has a surplus on hand.

MINOR MEETINGS.

WARD AND CLUB GATHERINGS.

The new Democratic County Central Committee held its first meeting last evening at the Palmer House, and continued in continuous session until nearly midnight. There were thirty-seven members present. The slate which was fixed up some days since was carried through without opposition, and the following officers were declared elected: President, F. A. Hoffman, Jr.; Vice-President, Mills G. Rogers; Secretary, Joseph Chesterfield Mackin; Treasurer, William Best; Sergeant-at-Arms, Matt Gilday. The discussion of the evening was on the question of appointing a campaign committee of eleven members. It was finally decided to leave the matter to a committee consisting of Messrs. Chase, Agnew, Dalton, Mackin, McCarthy of Lake, McLaughlin, and McKey. They will meet at the Palmer House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. After a long talk on the ticket, and some palaver from a few of the candidates, the Committee adjourned until Thursday evening.

UNION VETERANS.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Palmer House, Gen. Martin Beem in the chair. A number of applications for membership were received and laid over. Comrades Beem and E. H. Smith were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the visit of a delegation from the Club to Indianapolis Oct. 7 to attend the reunion of the Boys in Blue at that time. Gen. Grant is expected to preside. A communication was received from the Young Men's Auxiliary Club, inviting the veterans to escort Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to McCormick Hall Thursday evening. It was decided to meet at 7 o'clock that evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel and act as escort, together with the First Ward Club. A series of resolutions of regret were passed relative to the death of Robert Sinclair, a late member of the Club. The trustees were authorized to rent a hall where headquarters can be opened. The meeting then adjourned.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

A mass-meeting of French Republicans was held last evening at the northeast corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. The meeting was addressed by Col. George R. Davis, candidate for Congress in the Second District, in a very able speech on the general issues of the campaign. The gentleman showed the necessity that existed for all liberty-loving citizens to turn out at this election and vote for the statesman at the head of the Republican National ticket, and the danger that would result from the success of the Democratic ticket. Justice Demars addressed the meeting in French, advising his countrymen to vote with the party that represented that Republicanism which all true Frenchmen so dearly love. There was a good deal of enthusiasm manifested at the meeting, and the outlook is that the French Republican vote will be a large one in this city in November.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Second Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 571 State street, Mr. Q. R. Bliss presiding.

On motion the action of the Executive Committee in relation to the marching clubs was confirmed.

Messrs. Dawson, Bonn, and Grant were appointed as a committee to wait upon the Board of Commissioners and request that the polling-place be retained on State street, and that precincts be abolished. Campaign speeches by club members followed.

The monthly meeting of the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward was held at Folz's Hall last evening, and there was a large attendance. H. O. McDaid was in the chair. The annual election of officers was postponed until Oct. 11, and it was agreed not to put up a Club delegate ticket. A resolution was adopted inviting the Garfield and Arthur Club to agree upon the same course. It was expected that some action would be taken on the Senatorial question, but the subject was disposed of by agreeing to let the patriots fight it out at the primaries. The meeting was then addressed by H. L. Hertz, W. C. Smith, and John Baumgarten, candidates for Coroner. They all wanted to see the strongest man nominated for the position, and each of them was prepared to name the man.

The Welsh Garfield and Arthur Club of Chicago held a meeting yesterday evening at No. 221 West Madison street, the President of the organization, Mr. D. H. Jones, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Elliott, of the Twelfth Ward, Col. J. W. Bennett, and others, after which an adjournment was had until Monday evening, Oct. 11.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, Mr. A. W. Raden in the chair. The Committee on Uniforms reported that the Central Campaign Committee would furnish uniforms for half the members of the Fourteenth Ward Marching Club, the Club to furnish the remainder. After a good deal of discussion, it was decided to accept the proposition of the Campaign Committee, and to raise by subscription funds enough to equip the remainder. Commissioner Meyer said he would put his name down for $10, and several other gentlemen present put their names down for $1, so that a goodly sum was raised.

Justice Matson was called for, and he responded briefly, saying he was a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, and if he received the nomination and was elected he would do his utmost to so fulfill his duties as to reflect no discredit on the Republican party.

Matt Benner was also called on, and announced himself as one of the seven who are seeking the nomination of Sheriff at the hands of the Republican County Convention. He said he had made no pledges, and trusted that the ticket nominated would be triumphantly elected, whether he was on it or not.

Mr. Quinn, a Milwaukee gentleman, who has lately been stumping Indiana, gave some cheering news from the Hoosier State. He predicted that that State would go Republican beyond doubt, and that the North would be as solid Republican as the South is Democratic. At the conclusion of Mr. Quinn's speech the meeting adjourned.

The mass-meeting held at Oak Grove, Fashion Park, Saturday evening was a great success. It was addressed by L. L. Mills and Leonard Swett. The torchlight procession, commanded by Col. Owen Stuart, numbering about 200 lights, made a grand display. Music was discoursed by the Second Cavalry Band.

COMING EVENTS.

The Republicans of the beautiful suburb of Oakland will dedicate their new wigwam, at the corner of Oakwood and Drexel boulevards, this evening. The oration will be delivered by Gov. Cullom. Short addresses will be made by Henry Dement, candidate for Secretary of State, and the Hon. William Aldrich, M. C.

The Auxiliary Club of the North Side are preparing for a monster meeting Thursday evening at McCormick Hall, when Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Judge Tourgee will speak. It has been decided to engage Brand's Hall for an overflow meeting, should it be necessary. All the marching clubs in the county are expected to participate and march from headquarters to the hall. It is expected that some arrangements will be made for a rendezvous of all uniformed marching clubs.

The State Central Committee has prepared for Gen. Logan a list of appointments as follows: Belvidere, Oct. 4; Decatur, the 6th and 7th; Kankakee, the 9th; Wilmington, the 12th; Robinson, the 14th; Belleville, the 16th; Jerseyville, the 18th; Bloomington, the 20th; Peoria, the 21st; and Rushville, the 23d.

The First Senatorial Republican Committee has issued a call for a Convention to be held Oct. 6 at 221 West Madison street, to nominate two candidates for the House of Representatives. The primaries will be held Monday, Oct. 4,—First Ward, 194 South Clark; Ninth Ward, 140 West Madison; and Tenth Ward, 258 West Lake street.

TRUE HEROISM.

A Brave Fireman Rescues Two Men at the Risk of His Life.

The vicinity of Dearborn and South Water streets during the early hours of last evening was the scene of an exciting struggle between life and death, and the heroic members of Engine Company No. 13 can with pride point to their work last night, whereby a father and son were rescued from a horrible death by suffocation. The feeling in the large crowd which had gathered was intense while the struggle was uncertain, and when success came the feeling burst forth into "three cheers for the brave firemen."

At the foot of Dearborn street, between South Water street and the river, is a shaft about sixty feet deep, where the gas-main is carried under the river. It was the duty of Alexander Gow, an old man employed by the Gas Company, to descend this shaft every second day and pump the water from the main. Yesterday about 4 o'clock he went down into the dark shaft as usual, but did not wait long enough for the accumulated gas to escape. While engaged at work he was overcome by the gas and fell half-suffocated on the bottom. It was fully 7:30 before his absence was noticed, and then the alarm was sent to the house of No. 13 near by. The firemen turned out with long ropes and lanterns. The condition of the shaft was easily seen by the lantern which went out when about thirty feet down. Meanwhile a son of the old man, James William Gow, a young man of 19, had arrived at the shaft. A rope was tied around his body, and, with a foreman named Shay, he was lowered into the shaft. When the two were about twenty feet from the bottom a piercing cry was heard, and, on pulling up, it was found that the boy had fallen from the rope, and that Shay was overcome with the gas. By this time a large crowd had gathered, and intense excitement prevailed. A daughter and two more sons had arrived and were nearly crazy with grief. Meanwhile the suffocating groans of the father and son could be heard from the shaft. No light could live in the shaft, and the men were too weakened to grasp the ropes let down into the awful darkness. It seemed as if they must perish with hundreds of willing hands above to help them, but not knowing how. The shaft on the other side of the river was opened, and this created a slight current of air. The lanterns went down a little further, but the groans were almost dying out. Another son attempted to rescue his father and brother, but he too was brought up stifled.

Finally some one had a good idea. A calcium light was procured from the Olympic Theatre and its strong rays were directed down the shaft. Then the crowd could see the father lying on his face and his son with his face turned upward—both apparently dead. Making another test with the lanterns developed the fact that the shaft was being cleared of the deadly escaping gas. Then was the time for volunteers. There was a short silence, and then Lieut. Thomas Pumphry, of Company No. 13, said: "I'll go." A rope was fastened about him, and, putting a silk handkerchief in his mouth, he rapidly descended the ladder leading down the shaft. His motions were watched eagerly. He fastened the rope about the boy. The crowd pulled eagerly, and the unconscious boy was brought to the upper world. Then the hero Pumphry made another trip and similarly brought up the father. The son was easily brought to, and was found to have sustained but few injuries comparatively. The case of the father was more difficult. He had been four hours in the shaft and was absolutely filled with gas. For a long time it was a struggle between life and death. The firemen chafed his hands, slapped his bare feet, and partially restored him with cold water. Dr. Arndt finally arrived and succeeded in reviving him sufficiently to allow of the removal of the two to their home, No. 122 Kinzie street. Chief O'Donnell and Marshal Swenie were early on the scene. Engine Company No. 13 has a hero.

THE INDIANA Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 27.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention closed with a rousing "farewell" meeting at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church last night. The auditorium and galleries were filled to repletion. Some fifty speeches were made by workers among railroaders, commercial men, the freedmen, hospitals, poor-houses, jails, and prisons, that of the Hon. John V. Farwell being exceedingly apropos and well received. During the exercises, which continued till 11 o'clock, a collection was taken up to liquidate a debt of $200, contracted mainly in the support of Dr. Munhall, who had been employed during the year as an evangelist, and who reported 600 converts as a part of the result of his labors. A telegram was read from Mr. De Pauw, of New Albany, contributing $50 to the fund. At the close of the meeting the 101 delegates and the home members surrounded the congregation and sang "Shall We Gather at the River," with thrilling effect. The Convention was a success, the closing meeting partaking of the nature of an old-fashioned Methodist love-feast.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Utah, who had an interview with the Ute Commissioners at Los Pinos, said that there would have been little difficulty in obtaining signatures for the treaty weeks ago if the Government had kept its promises to pay the Brunot treaty.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—The following statement, obtained from Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen's forthcoming annual report, shows the amount of second-class mail matter (newspapers and periodicals) transported in the mails and the revenue derived therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880:

Weight in tons during 1880	30,661
Increase over 1879	5,098
Postage collected in 1880	$1,226,452
Increase over 1879	122,267

The United States Consul at Lyons, France, informs the Department of State that the cereal crop of France this year will amount to 102,000,000 hectolitres, average yield. Nevertheless, there will be a large demand for American wheat. In Germany the cereal crop is a mediocre one, and in Russia somewhat of a failure.

Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the Land Office, has called a convention of Surveyors-General of all the Western States and Territories in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 5th of October next. The object of the meeting is to discuss the present method of making surveys, with a view to instituting certain reforms tending to secure better and more permanent work under the present laws.

THE OIL FIGHT.

Bayonne City, N. J., Sept. 27.—On Saturday night the Standard Oil Company's pipes were laid as far as Newark. When the scene of operations was changed to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crossing the Hackensack River the Pennsylvania Railroad, finding the object of the Standard Company was to connect their Communipaw works by pipes with the Erie Railroad, refused to permit the pipes to be laid across their bridge. Fearing the bridge would be captured like the Central Railroad bridge at Centreville, the approaches to the bridge have been spiked, and the Pennsylvania Railroad tug-boats are out protecting the bridge by playing streams of water on the Standard Oil Company's pipemen. At Avenue O, this city, the pipes cross the tracks of the dummy railroad, unused, but owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Standard Company's police are guarding the crossing to-day, fearing the pipes will be torn up by the Pennsylvania Company. Henry Cadmus, of Centreville, shot by the belligerent pipemen Wednesday morning, has commenced suit against the city and the Standard Oil Company.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

MORTIMER—William Mortimer, aged 45 years, from injuries received by being run over by a wagon. Funeral from his late residence, No. 2:20 Portland-av., on Sept. 29, 1880, by cars to Calvary; leave house at 10 o'clock.

JENNINGS—In Lantrey, Fla., Sept. 4, 1880, of congestion of the brain, Margaretta A. Jennings, wife of George W. Jennings, formerly of Chicago, in the 48th year of her age.

DAY—Sept. 26, 1880, of acute Bright's disease, Nathaniel Day, aged 52 years, at 2833 Cottage Grove-av. Remains to be taken to Aurora, to-day, on 9:50 a. m. C., B. & Q. train.

☞ London and Bristol (Eng.) papers please copy.

WATERS—In Williamstown, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1880, Mary J. Waters, aged 35 years.

BUSH—Sept. 27, 1880, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, 227 North La Salle-st., David Bush, father of William H. Bush, aged 78 years.

Funeral services to-day, at 1:30 p. m., from Grace M. E. Church, corner of North La Salle and White-sts.

☞ Baltimore and Frederick (Md.), and St. Joseph (Mo.) papers please copy.

BUSH—Sept. 27, 1880, at 269 Oak-st., Arthur Grant, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bush, aged 2 years.

Funeral services to-day, at 1:30 p. m., from Grace M. E. Church, corner of North La Salle and White-sts.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

HYDE—Sept. 26, 1880, John Hyde, aged 66 years.

☞ New York City, and Dubuque (Ia.) papers please copy.

RANDOLPH—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1880, Willie Earnest, infant son of William and Theodosia M. Randolph, late of Winnetka, Ill.

Funeral to-day (Tuesday), by 1 o'clock train, to Rosehill.

McLAIN—At the residence of her granddaughter, in her 80th year, of old age, Mrs. Mary McLain. Remains sent to Barreville.

☞ McHenry County papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

COMPANY A, OF THE ELEVENTH WARD GARfield and Arthur Marching Club, will meet at Brown's Hall, 400 and 402 West Madison-st., this evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of drilling and attending to any other business coming before the company.

HYDE PARK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—The Republican Convention to elect six delegates to the County Convention will be held according to the Hyde Park Republican Club system at Grand Crossing at 4 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 2, 1880. The primaries for the election of forty-six (46) delegates will be held between the hours of 6 and 8 p. m. Friday, Oct. 1, 1880, at the following places, viz.:

First District—Village Hall, 9 delegates.
Second District—Oakland, Republican Wigwam, 13 delegates.
Third District—Springer's Schoolhouse, 5 delegates.
Fourth District—Social Hall, Grand Crossing, 3 delegates.
Fifth District—Engine-house, South Chicago, 4 delegates.
Sixth District—Office of Bremer & Colehour, 2 delegates.
Seventh District—Torrence Hall, Irondale, 5 delegates.
Eighth District—H. Vanderbilt's store, Roseland, 2 delegates.
Ninth District—Post-Office, Riverdale, 1 delegate.
Tenth District—Ring's Hall, 2 delegates.

Let every Republican attend these primaries and vote for delegates to the Convention. Prepare your ballots, turn out, and identify yourselves with the party in the great work before us.

F. A. HERRING, President.
J. W. JOHNSTONE, Secretary Hyde Park Republican Central Club.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE SEVERAL wards constituting the First Senatorial District of the State of Illinois are invited to attend primary elections in sai wards respectively Monday, Oct. 4, 1880, from 4 to 7 o'clock p. m., at the places and by the judges of election hereinafter designated, and choose delegates, who will assemble Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Carpenter Hall, 221 West Madison-st., to nominate two members of the House of Representatives, and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before it. The number of delegates, places of primary election, and judges thereof are as follows:

First Ward—Eight delegates. Polling-place, in rear 194 South Clark-st. Judges—S. F. Brown, F. Geisler, and Thos. McEvoy.

Ninth Ward—Eight delegates. Polling-place, 140 West Madison-st. Judges—Thos. Eckhardt, Chas. Collins, and R. W. Dybail.

Tenth Ward—Five delegates. Polling-place, 258 West Lake-st. Judges—David Oppendorfer, Albert Ernst, and Chas. Coleman.

J. H. CRUVER,
JAMES J. HEALY,
E. D. MOORE,
Committee.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Eighteenth Ward in Lower Turner-Hall at 8 o'clock this evening. The Hon. Leonard Swett, State's-Attorney Mills, the Hon. E. F. Allen, R. S. Tuthill, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. Good music will be in attendance.

THE FRENCH GARFIELD AND ARTHUR Club of the Second Ward will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at A. LeBrun's, 1416 Indiana-av. Speeches will be made by G. Demars, E. R. Bliss, A. Davoust, and others. All French-American citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to attend.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEET at Carpenter's Hall, 221 West Madison-st., Thursday, Sept. 30, at 8 p. m. It is of the atmost importance that all Republicans of the ward should attend.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH WARD Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club are invited to attend a special meeting this evening at 7 o'clock at Foss' Hall, corner Twenty-third-st. and Portland-av.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at Maas' Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL GARFIELD AND Arthur Club meet at the Grand Pacific this evening. All delegates are requested to be present.

Miscellaneous.

MR. B. SCHERMERHORN WILL CONDUCT THE noon prayer-meeting to-day.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Lower Farwell Hall to-night will be led by Mr. W. O. Lattimore.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE THIRTY-eighth annual session of lectures in the Rush Medical College will be held this evening in the College, at the corner of Wood and Harrison-sts. Prof. John E. Owens will deliver the address.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE, PRAIRIE-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., opens its twenty-second annual session this evening with a very large class. Prof. R. L. Rea delivers the address. The profession and public are invited.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE TWENTY-fourth course of lectures at Bennett Eclectic Medical College will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, at the College, Nos. 511 and 513 State street. Address by Prof. W. H. Davis, M. D. Music by the Chicago Quartette.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

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St. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Centuries of Triumph

Over Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Bowel Complaints, and various febrile and nervous disorders have immortalised the Seltzer Spa, and these victories are now repeated throughout the world by Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, containing all the elements and producing all the happy results of the Great German Spring. Thirty to forty doses of Sparkling Aperient to each bottle.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 9:30 a. m.
One Thousand Lots DRY GOODS.
An important sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Extra Choice Attraction
TO CLOSE BUYERS OF
BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS,
AT THE AUCTION SALE ON
Wednesday, Sept. 29,
Commencing at 9:30 prompt, by
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
Who will close out 2,000 Cases Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods, and at same time Full Lines of the following extra choice goods, not sold in this market by any other house, nor have ever been:
Chicago Shoe Co.'s Women's Wear.
M. L. Keith's Men's and Boys' Wear.
M. F. Prouty & Co.'s Sucker Boots.
Hulbert & Jenks' Men's & Boys' Shoes.
M. F. Pratt & Co.'s Men's Fine Wear.
All of which are guaranteed in every particular.

Regular Trade Sale!
Thursday, Sept. 30, 9:30 a. m.
Clothing, Cloaks, Household Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Harnesses, Hatters, &c., &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Sept. 30, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
1,500 Lots of W. G. and C. C. Ware.
In open stock, including 18 Crates of first-quality W. G. Ware. Also, full line of Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents,
78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Hold Regular Sales of
Household Goods and General Merchandise
ON
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
Of each week, at 9:30 a. m.

THE SALE OF
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE!
By order of the
Rock Island & Pacific Railroad,
WILL BE HELD
AT OUR STORE, 78 AND 80 RANDOLPH-ST.,
ON
Thursday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock.
Sale positive.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.
General Auctioneers, 25 Lake-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ALSO
NEW FURNITURE.
50 pieces Carpeting in quantity to suit purchasers. To-morrow, Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m. Salesrooms 25 Lake-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

CANDY.
CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5, for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,
78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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E. H. Sargent,
125 State-st., Chicago.

DESKS.
DESKS & CABINET-MAKING
At SWINEY'S,
6 Washington-st.

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MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
London Joint Stock Bank, London.
Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
130 La Salle-st.
ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

Denver, South Park & Pacific Ry. Co
1st Mortgage, 7 per cent Gold Bonds,
At 104 and int.
Other first-class Railroad Bonds for sale by
DAY & FIELD..............130 LaSalle-st.

MINING CARDS.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.
CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. R. McCARTY, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRETH, Treasurer. R. HALL, Jr., Secretary.
B. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

COPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.
Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C.
Capital Stock, $500,000. Shares, $1 each.
Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company.
G. B. Flint, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary.
R. M. Eames, M. E., Superintendent.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each.
Daniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Secretary.
Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, $20 each.
Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

THE CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY OFfer for sale for thirty days from date hereof (unless sooner sold) FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES of its working capital stock (par value $1) at TWENTY CENTS PER SHARE. By order of Trustees.
R. HALL, Secretary,
52 Broadway, New York, August 24, 1880.

CROP MATTERS.

The Harvest in Canada.

Montreal Gazette.

We publish this morning a large number of reports of the result of the harvest in Canada, gathered for the *Gazette* by the Dominion Telegraph Company from all sections of the maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario. The character of the reports from Ontario does not vary materially from those received earlier in the season, and the promise of a satisfactory yield, taking farming products as a whole, is fully sustained by the results. Wheat, unfortunately, is a light crop, and, from all that can be learned, will run considerably below the abundant yield of last season. The failure is attributable to frost in the early spring killing the white wheat, and rust in July deteriorating the spring wheat, which at one time promised a full average. These destructive elements have worked most injury in the highland and Central Canada districts, about the Counties of Northumberland, Ontario, Peterboro, Durham, and Victoria in the west, and about Almonte and Pembroke, and Russell, Carleton, and Ottawa Counties in the east. In the extreme ends of the Province, however, wheat appears to have given an average yield, an analysis of all the reports producing this result: Fall wheat, average, 12; over average, 3; under average, 11; spring wheat, average, 7; under average, 16. There is little or no complaint of insect ravages, the unfavorable weather alone mitigating an unusually generous yield. The loss thus occasioned is, however, largely, if not quite wholly, compensated by a magnificent harvest of coarse grains, hay, root, and fruit crops. Oats and peas, especially, have given a most prolific yield, the analysis of the returns being as follows: Oats, average, 12; over average, 9; under average, 3; peas, average, 13; over average, 6; under average, 2. These crops were almost uniformly good over the Province, the only complaint being from the western section, where, in some instances, peas are "buggy," and oats thrash out rather light. Barley has been, upon the whole, a full average crop, but the berry has been more or less discolored, and it is not likely that a good deal of the crop will grade as No. 2. In Prince Edward County, the centre of the barley district, a larger average was sown than last year, higher prices prevail, and the result of the crop to the farmer promises to be eminently satisfactory. The analysis of the barley returns gives as an average crop, 15; over average, 6; under average, 2. The hay crop has been unusually abundant, seven returns reporting more than an average, twelve an average, and only two less than an average. The root and fruit crops in every section, and especially in the west, will give a very large yield, so that taking the result all round, as disclosed in our reports, it must be regarded as amply justifying the confidence placed in a large harvest, and of a continuance of recovered prosperity through its agency.

From the Province of Quebec the reports received point to a general average of all grain crops except wheat, which has, as in Ontario, suffered from frost and drought; root crops are progressing favorably. The ravages of the potato-bug seem to have been more destructive in this Province than elsewhere, many of the reports mentioning this fact; but the destruction cannot be said to have been either serious or general. From the maritime Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, the reports are unanimous in declaring the harvest to have been the most abundant ever gathered, and farmers there have been abundantly blessed in the product of their toil. In recent years little or no wheat has been grown in Nova Scotia, because of ravages of the weevil rendering the labor of the husbandman unprofitable; but last fall, encouraged by recent experiments, a large quantity of land was seeded with wheat, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, the injury by insect being little, and the yield per cent large, so that it is predicted that a much smaller quantity of flour, not more than half, the report says, will require to be imported from Ontario and Quebec, and in a few years the Province will come to be self-sustaining as regards her bread supply. In New Brunswick, likewise, a larger area than usual has been devoted to wheat, and the result has been very gratifying. In both these Provinces, and in Prince Edward Island, the potato crop, an important produce, gives a generous yield.

THE LAST GAME OF TREASON.

For The Chicago Tribune.

[Air: "Last Rose of Summer."]

'Tis the last game of Treason,
And played when too late—
This taking a Union
Commander for bait.
They hungered for office,
And longed to be "in";
And the rest of their tricks
Were transparent and thin.

Their political heads
They would save from the block,
And they fancied this pole
The persimmons would knock:
So they feasted their eyes
On the fair-seeming fruit,
And vowed they would rule,
And would ruin to boot.

But, alas for their folly,
These Lords of the South!
The best signs will fail us
In seasons of drouth,
And the most careful scheming
Of mice or of men
Is apt to miscarry
Likewise—now and then.

The fruit was quite lofty,
The pole was not long,
And the blow that they struck
Was both sturdy and strong:
And—quite sad to relate,
But a fact for all that—
It fell on the party
And laid it out flat.

BANNER, Ill. A. J. SLATER.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Etc.

I used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous debility, brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results. Also in loss of appetite from want of tone of stomach and bowels.
[illegible], Ind. G. M. COLLINS, M. D.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The New York Stock Market Closed Weak and Drooping.

Nearly All the List from One-Fourth to Two Per Cent Lower.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger—Provisions Quiet, but Firm.

Wheat Excited—Corn and Oats Advance in Sympathy—Rye and Barley Lower.

FINANCIAL.

The New York stock market continues feverish and drooping. The shrinkage last week was heavy, and to some parties must have been disastrous, and it bodes no good this week if Monday be an index of what is to follow.

Messrs. Day & Field give the following facts and opinions as to the course of the market:

The cause of the firmness Saturday morning was the report that Mr. Gould bought on Friday 15,000 Erie, and that Mr. Sage was buying Kansas & Texas. Shrewd good judges of the market think it is likely to go lower, but that bulls, not bears, are manipulating it down. There is a very heavy short interest which is well kept in band by those manipulating down. Bulls often sell the market and buy more each time they sell, at the same time depress quotations to a lower level. Many stocks have had a serious decline. The market is being worked as it was last spring; it is being sifted and worked and manipulated with an increasing short interest until the Indiana and November elections shall decide who is to be the next President. The Presidential election, so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, will be discounted at that time, and stocks will be likely to improve on their merits. We make the following extract from a letter from one of our New York friends, who is a bull and a Democrat: "I saw the great Democratic procession last night. They argue that, Hancock elected, stocks must fall, and as to-day they fell, being much more sure of his election, they are getting ready for the tumble now. It is possible to discount all the effects of the Democratic success, but I should not be at all surprised if the bears were successful. Cammack, Smith, Osgood, and all of them are in full cry. I have good reason to believe that Gould talks much more belligerently than he acts."

Nashville & Chattanooga gained 4 points, and if the figures are correctly given, which is doubtful, Louisville & Nashville 10½. Nearly all the balance of the list showed a decline. Western Union marked a sharp decline. Lake Shore and the Grangers contested the decline stubbornly; but the pressure was too strong and they had to yield with the rest. Iron Mountain advanced sharply at first, but it was all lost before the close. Union Pacific was very weak and heavy all day. New Jersey Central also got badly worsted. The coalers also were weak. Market closed feverish.

The opening, with the highest, lowest, and closing prices, will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest...	Lowest...	Closing...
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	128¼	......	......	127
Chicago, R'k Island & Pacific	116	116¼	116	116
C., C., C. & I.	69	......	......	69
Illinois Central	111¼	......	......	111¼
New York Central	129⅝	......	......	128¾
Michigan Central	94	94¼	93	93
Lake Shore	106¾	107⅛	105⅞	105⅞
Erie	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
Erie preferred	69¼	......	......	68¾
Erie second mortgage	88⅛	88¼	87⅜	87⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅝	102⅝	91½	91½
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	119	......	......	119½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	92⅝	92⅝	91⅛	91⅛
C., M. & St. P., preferred	112	......	......	112
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	35¼	35⅛	34¼	34⅜
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	65⅝	65½	64½	64⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	73½	......	......	73½
Hannibal & St. Joe	37¾	38¼	37	37⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	80⅝	80⅝	80	80
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	32
Pacific Mail	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	37¾
Delaware & Hudson	83	83	81⅜	81⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	89⅛	89⅛	87⅛	87⅛
New Jersey Central	72	72¼	69	69¼
Philadelphia & Reading	28¼	28½	27⅜	27⅜
Manhattan Elevated	29½	......	......	28⅝
Union Pacific	86⅝	87	85¼	85¼
Iron Mountain	49⅝	49⅞	47⅝	47⅝
Western Union Tel. Co.	98	98⅛	95⅝	96⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	39½	......	......	39⅛
Louisville & Nashville	149	160⅝	149	160⅛
Nashville & Chattanooga	55	59	55	59
Lake Erie & Western	32¼	33	32¼	32¼
Canada Southern	58½	......	......	58⅛
Northern Pacific	28¼	......	......	28¼
Northern Pacific preferred	52½	52¾	52¼	52¼
St. Louis & San Fran. pref'd	42¼	......	......	42¼
C., C. & I. C	17	......	......	16¾
St. Paul & Sioux City	40⅜	41	40½	40⅝
St. P. & S. C., pref'd	81½	81½	80¾	80¾
Chicago, St. L. & New O.	35¼	......	......	35
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅛	18½	18	18¼

Northwestern earnings for the third week in September increased $48,000; St. Paul, $59,486. This is over the same period last year, when the earnings were thought not likely to be duplicated.

It is reported that the coal-producing companies have ordered an entire stoppage of mining.

The market for Government bonds opened strong and closed weak. The following were the prices: District of Columbia 3.65s, 98¼@99¼; 6s, 104¼@104⅝; 5s, 102¼@102⅝; 4½s, 109¼@109¾; 4s, 108⅞@109⅛.

Sales $4,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds, 4s, 89⅝; $1,000 Chicago City 4½s, 104.

Foreign exchange is dull. Sterling, posted, 482@484½; actual, 480½@483¾. Commercial bills, 478½.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has a sensible article on the introduction of the smaller bits of change in that city. Only a few years ago the nickel was thoroughly despised, but it now circulates quite freely. Three-cent pieces and pennies especially find no takers,—a fact which the *Bulletin* very justly condemns. The bankers are tendering exact change in one and three cent pieces, and hence, in spite of the contempt for them still felt by nearly all retail dealers, quite a "sprinkling" of them have found their way among the people. If an apple or a peach is only worth one or two cents, why should a man be forced to pay more than two prices for it? The principle is the same if an article is worth a dollar, and a man were charged two for it, simply because dealers took a dislike to the paper or the silver dollar. The dealers of San Francisco would do well to submit gracefully to the inevitable. Small change must circulate.

Apropos to this subject it is stated that the Treasury at Washington is shipping daily to different parts of the country some $25,000 of fractional silver. The orders are mostly for dimes, half-dimes, and quarters. Most of it is sent out in bags containing $70 each, which go through the mails as registered matter. This mode of distribution is becoming quite popular. Some silver has even been sent in this way to far distant Oregon. Five-cent and smaller fractions should be ordered direct from the mint.

An article in the New York *Evening Post* of last Friday gives a very satisfactory account of the dry-goods trade in that city. Southern customers have bought very largely, and have more ready money to pay for their goods than in years past. Their crops are more varied than in former years, and hence their resources are not so liable to failure. In the past whole districts would be given to a single staple,—cotton, tobacco, sugar, or rice, for instance,—and hence failure was extreme poverty for that section. Now this is all changed, and the good crops there have given merchants and traders the means to increase and pay for their orders. From the West business has been more than satisfactory. Buyers are numerous and orders large. Yet it is asserted that there is nothing like speculation in the market. Prices are steady and reasonable, and a healthy feeling pervades the entire circles of traffic. It should be understood that the dry-goods trade of the Northwest, and, in fact, all others, are steadily concentrating in Chicago. In fact, suspicion in New York begins to attach to merchants who go there and ask credit from towns and cities west of Chicago. New York dealers know that our jobbing houses can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought on the seaboard, and besides they are nearer Western dealers, and hence know much better who is entitled to credit. The activity spoken of by the *Post* is in all respects duplicated in Chicago. Of course this intense activity has a very direct bearing upon the financial interests of the country.

It is said that the railways will spend this year $6,000,000 in this city in depots and other improvements. They are very much needed. This amount will be distributed among our manufacturing and laboring classes, and, if husbanded as it should be, will be a great boon to the latter through the coming winter.

For the opening, business was active at the Chicago banks. Country orders increased over those of the last week, and they were from a wider range of territory. All of them were cheerfully met, and thrice as many more would have been accepted. City customers were also on hand with paper which in variety and amount would have astonished the Cashiers of the same banks only a few years ago. And yet they were passed along to the discount clerks with Mr. Cashier's initials to credit them up with the greatest facility. The forwarding of the surplus of the last season's farm products within the next two months to the seaboard will be told in enormous figures; but our banks have the money to do it without asking any favors from the Atlantic cities. The fact shows the immense increase of Chicago capital within the last decade.

Rates of discount are unchanged—viz.: for time paper 6@8 per cent, with about 7 as the usual figure. The larger the offerings the more willingly are they received.

Demand loans are still made at 4@5 per cent, with firmer market. Some of the stock and provision banks are not yet calling in their 3 per cent loans; but they refuse now to make any below 4. New York exchange opened flat, with only a very few transactions. The rate of discount was 75c per $1,000 between banks. Most of them still appear to have all the paper maturing in New York to supply their own immediate customers. These facts show that the balance of trade is largely in favor of Chicago, and that produce bills are more generally distributed among the banks than they were in the earlier financial history of the city.

The bank clearings were $5,200,000.

Quotations for local stocks at the Chicago Board were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881	102¾	102⅞
United States 6s, 1881	104¼	104⅜
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1904	98¼	98⅝
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118	118¾
Chicago Water 7s, '96	121¼	122
Chicago City 7s, '92	118	118½
Chicago City 7s, '94	120	120½
Chicago City 7s, '95	121¼	122
Chicago City bonds, '99	124⅝	124¾
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103⅝	124
Cook County 7s, '85	109	.....
Cook County 7s, '92	118	119
Cook County 5s, '99	106	106½
Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¾	104¼
West Chicago 5s, '90	102½	103
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	108¾	109
West Park 7s, '91	109¾	110¼
South Park 6s, '99	105	.....
Town of Lake 7s, '92	105	.....
West Division City R. R. 7s	.....	109
West Division City R. R. 8s	108¾	109
North Chicago City Railroad 7s	107	108
West Division City Railroad Company	250	275
North Division City Railroad Company	150	.....
Chicago City Railroad Company	230	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	175	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	121	123½
Chamber of Commerce	68¾	....
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	42
Chicago Rolling Mills	111	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The market opened steady and showed a disposition to improve, when there was a break in telegraph stocks that soon caused general weakness. Several efforts were made to sell stocks down, but they recovered each time until about one hour before the close, when a brisk selling movement began in Western Union, the coalers, and Southwestern stocks, carrying these down to the lowest points on the present movement, and weakening the entire list. A further effort may be made to-morrow to sell down the list, but there has been good buying to-day and Saturday. Aside from the manipulation there is nothing to sell stocks on, all other conditions being favorable. Erie continues to show great strength, and Gould is no doubt buying it. He was not in town to-day, but on Saturday said that he thought stocks were about low enough. There is no doubt a large short interest, and when recovery comes it will be rapid. There is a big speculation ahead in telegraph, and those who buy now will not have to wait long. Control in Western Union is claimed by both sides, and that point must be settled before anything favorable can be expected.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Governments weak and ⅛@⅜ per cent lower.

Railroad bonds active and irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced ¼@⅜ per cent in the general list. Under free sales, however, speculation became weak, and, with the exception of an occasional slight recovery, the market continued to tend downward throughout the entire afternoon up to the close of business. The decline from the highest point ranged from ½@3¼ per cent, coal shares, Western Union, Ohio & Mississippi, Iron Mountain, Ontario & Western leading the movement. Nashville & Chattanooga opened at an advance of 4 per cent, declined 2 per cent, and rose 3 per cent. Louisville & Nashville advanced 11¼ per cent in the day's transactions. The reason assigned for this advance is the decision of Judge Withey in favor of the railroads in the suits of C. A. Stevens and others against the Louisville & Nashville, Memphis & Charleston, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and other roads in Tennessee, declaring that none of the roads, whether foreclosed or not, are subject to any lien in favor of the holders of Tennessee State bonds.

In the final dealings there was a fractional recovery in the general list.

The earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road increased $11,000 during the third week in September, and the Louisville & Nashville $84,000.

Transactions, 232,000 shares:

Lackawanna	28,000	New Jersey Central	26,000
Delaware & Hudson	1,800	New York Central	1,400
Erie	16,000	Ohio & Mississippi	2,200
Hannibal & St. Jo.	5,300	Pacific Mail	3,300
Iron Mountain	15,000	Reading	11,000
Kansas & Texas	10,000	St. Paul	19,000
Lake Shore	12,000	St. Paul & Omaha	2,400
Lake Erie & Western	2,800	Union Pacific	7,700
Michigan Central	3,200	Wabash Pacific	20,000
Northwestern	5,200	Western Union	17,000
Nashville & Chatn'ga	4,800	Louisville & Nashville	1,700

Money market easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 480¾; demand, 483½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104¼	New 4s	108¾
New 5s	102⅜	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	109⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	48¼	Virginia, old	25
Missouri	109½	Virginia, new	26
St. Joseph	107	Virginia consols	90
Tennessee, old	42	Virginia deferred	10¾
Tennessee, new	31		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	111¾	Lake Erie & Western	32¼
U. P. firsts	112	Ontario & Western	26⅝
U. P. land grants	110¾	B., C. R. & N.	62
U. P. sinking fund	115	Alton & T. H.	19
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	120	Do preferred	74
C., C. & I. C. firsts	93	W., St. L. & P.	34¾
Erie seconds	87¾	Do preferred	64⅝
Rock Island	116	H. & St. Joe	37
Panama	195	Do preferred	80
Fort Wayne	120	Iron Mountain	47⅝
Clev. & Pittsburg	120	St. Louis & San F.	30⅞
Illinois Central	111	Do preferred	42
C., B. & Q.	126¾	Do firsts, preferred	72
C. & Alton	112	C., St. L. & N. O.	35
Do preferred	125	Kansas & Texas	31⅞
N. Y. Central	128⅝	U. P. stock	85⅛
Harlem	200	Central Pacific	72
Lake Shore	105⅞	Northern Pacific	28
Canada Southern	57	Do preferred	51⅝
Michigan Central	92¾	Louisville & N.	160
Erie	37⅝	Nashville & C.	59⅝
Do preferred	68⅝	L., N. A. & C.	100
Northwestern	101⅝	Houston & Texas	60
Do preferred	118⅜	D. & R. G.	55
St. Paul	91⅜	Western Union	96
Do preferred	111½	Atlantic & P. Tel.	38¾
St. Paul & Omaha	40	Pacific Mail	37⅝
Do preferred	80¼	Adams Express	116
Del., L. & Western	87⅜	Fargo	110¼
Morris & Essex	109¾	American	58¼
Delaware & Hudson	81⅜	United States	48¼
N. J. Central	69¼	Quicksilver	11¾
Reading	27¼	Do preferred	51
Ohio & Mississippi	32	Caribou	2
Do preferred	72	Central Arizona	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	Homestake	32
Mobile & Ohio	21	Standard	28¼
Clevel'd & Columbus	68¾	Excelsior	8
C., C. & I. C.	16¼	Little Pittsburg	2¼
Ohio Central	20	Ontario	32

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The stock market is dull, weak, and unsettled. In railroad shares the prices are not well sustained; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 128, to 127⅝; Sandusky 15 to 14⅜; New York & New England 36½ to 36; Mexican Central blocks 105¼ to 102½; Pullman 119⅝ to 119; Ogdensburg preferred 74 to 73½; Union Pacific 87⅜ to 86; Little Rock advanced from 49⅝ to 50½; Atchison 117½ to 117¾; Vermont & Massachusetts 122½ to 123; Fitchburg 132 to 132½; Connecticut River 148 to 149; Boston & Albany 150¼ to 150½; and others as before.

In railroad bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s declined from 38⅜ to 37⅞; Atchison firsts 119½ to 119; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley scrip sold at 112¾; Manhattan Beach firsts, 110; Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company 6s, 105; St. Joe advanced ⅛; Marquette, Houton & Ontanagon 6s, ¼; Eastern 4½s, ⅛; others as before.

In land stocks, Boston Land declined from 6 to 5⅞; Water Power from 8 11-16 to 8⅝; Maverick sold at 2.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Railroad stocks closed:

Atchison & T., first 7s	119	C., B. & Q.	127¾
A. & T. Land-grants	115¾	C., S. & C.	14⅝
A. & T., second 7s	120	Eastern R. R.	30
Land 8s	134	F. & Père Marquette	19¼
B., H. & E. 7s	38⅛	L. R. & Ft. Smith	50⅛
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99	N. Y. & N. E.	35⅞
K. C. & Lawrence 4s	95¼	O. & L. C. preferred	74
St. J. & C. B. 7s	115	O. & L. C. common	24
L. R. & Ft. Smith 7s	109	Old Colony	117
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	110	Rutland, preferred	27
A. & T. R. R.	117⅜	Rutland, common	7¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Consols, 97 11-16; account, 97¾.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 111¾.

Railway securities—Illinois Central, 115; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; Erie, 39¼; do seconds, 91; Reading, 14⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £40,000.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Bank of England to-day sold £50,000 in specie for New York.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,120,000 marks.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes, 85f 40c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Business was fair at the Mining Exchanges to-day, without material change in prices. The closing quotations were:

Amie	62	Green Mountain	355
American Flag	24	Horn Silver	1500
Boston Consolidated	80	Hukill	160
Battle Creek	310	La Crosse	27
Best & Belcher	1075	Little Chief	90
Buckeye	21	Lucerne	17
Calaveras	30	May Belle	17
California	200	Moose	31
Caledonia	138	Mexican	1000
Consolidated Va.	305	Ophir	975
Chrysolite	410	Rappahannock	25
Climax	180	Red Elephant	45
Columbia Con.	165	Silver Cliff	250
Crowell	13	Sierra Nevada	1200
Durango	23	Silver Nugget	56
Eureka Con.	1700	Sutro Tunnel	150
Father De Smet	500	Tuscarora	30
Findley	27	Unadilla	14
Gold Placer	70	Union Consolidated	2325
Goodshaw	70	Vandewater	81
Granville	10		

Bullion receipts here to-day from the mines, $56,722.

The Standard Mine extracted 1,200 tons of ore last week. Pulp assay, $27.45.

Crude bullion received, 2,965 ounces; shipped to the Company, $25,063.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In mining stocks the speculation is dull, without material change. There is no rally in Leadville stocks. Bodie stocks are being closely watched, and it is said a lively speculation is promised in them.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	5¼	Mexican	10¾
Alta	2⅜	Mono	1⅝
Bechtel	1	Northern Belle	11¾
Belcher	2¾	Ophir	8¾
Belvidere	13-32	Oro	1¼
Best & Belcher	10¼	Overman	15-16
Bodie	4¼	Potosi	2⅝
Bullion	1	Savage	2⅝
California	2	Sierra Nevada	11¼
Chollar	3¼	Silver King	8
Consolidated Virginia	3	Union Consolidated	20¼
Crown Point	1⅜	Wales	1⅜
Eureka	16¼	Yellow Jacket	5⅛
Exchequer	1⅜	Goodshaw	21-32
Gould & Curry	4⅝	Jupiter	⅝
Grand Prize	1⅝	Dudley	1-16
Hale & Norcross	5	Boston consolidated	13-16
Mammoth	29-32	Consolidated Pacific	1⅝
Martin White	13-32		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—In mining shares Calumet & Hecla declined from 232 to 231½; Franklin from 13 to 12¾; Phœnix from 2½ to 2; Empire sold down to 60; Silver Islet advanced from 35 to 36; Huron from 5¼ to 6; Duncan advanced 1¼; Quincy from 25⅞ to 26; Copper Falls sold at 13, assessment paid; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co., new	3¼	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	231½	Pewabic, new	17
Catalpa	1⅝	Quincy	25¾
Copper Falls	13	Ridge	5
Franklin	12¾	Silver Islet	36

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Chicago av, 202¾ ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x120½ ft, dated Sept. 21 (E. V. and R. S. Andrews to B. Boddeker).........$ 1,100
Farrell st, 400 ft s of Lyman, w f, 25x107 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 13 (J. W. Griswold to B. and A. Parucka)......... 450
Lyman st, 24 ft e of Fake, s f, 96x102 ft, improved, dated Sept. 25 (A. and L. J. Gross to Frank Gross)......... 2,200
Park st, 171¼ ft s e of Robey, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 25 (John Blegen to John Buehler)......... 1,000
North Leavitt st, 122¼ ft n of Evergreen, w f, 24x150 ft, dated Sept. 25 (John Nelson to Joseph R. Horne)......... 750
Congress st, 72 3-10 ft e of Franklin, n f, 80x105 ft, dated Sept. 8 (The National Life-Insurance Company to Henry Kip)......... 20,000
Congress st, 52 3-10 ft e of Franklin st, n f, 20x105 ft, dated Sept. 11 (James F. Hervey to same)......... 10,000
West Congress st, 130 ft e of Centre av, s f, 22x80 ft, dated Sept. 25 (David A. Titcomb to M. A. Hopkins)......... 1,250
West Eighteenth st, 75 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Sept. 18 (Frederick Shoger to J. and B. Steinbach)......... 1,400
Chestnut st, 175 ft e of Pine, n f, und ½ of 110x107 ft, dated April 26 (G. and N. P. Stewart to A. B. Pullman)......... 1,000
Chestnut st, und ¼ of same as the above lot, dated April 26 (R. W. Rathborne, Jr. to same)......... 1,000
Clybourn av, 168 ft s e of Halsted st, n e f, 47x75 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27 (Ferdinand Pauker to Phillipp Schempp)......... 3,400
Wallace st, 116 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 17 (R. Shurtleff to George Dressel)......... 850
Maplewood av, 120 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 6 (Jacobson & Tallman to Lewis Johnson)......... 1,000
Blue Island av, s e cor of Fifteenth st, triangular lots 10 and 11, dated Sept. 23 (Master in Chancery to L. L. Donnelly)......... 1,184
Fay st, 62¾ ft n of Phillips, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (Eckert & McCulloch to Lars Hansen)......... 800
West Fourteenth st, 96 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 23 (Charles C. Schumacher to Charles Kagels)......... 2,000
Samuel st, s w cor of Cornelia, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 7 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Caroline Heyden)......... 800
West Thirteenth st, 288 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated July 12 (R. McClelland to J. B. Smith)......... 750
Paulina st, 148 ft n of Jackson, w f, 20x45 ft, dated June 28 (George C. Wilson to Amos J. Snell)......... 2,250
State st, 50 ft s of Taylor, e f, 50x101 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Ida Irene Law to A. E. and S. A. Kent)......... 10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Frederick st, n e cor of Larrabee, s f, 100x174 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Watts De Golyer to Linda W. Tucker).........$ 4,100

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Murray st, 275 ft s of Gordon, e f, 37½x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Charles Wigelsworth to Cozzens & Evers).........$ 2,250
Forty-fifth st, 144 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Joseph Wright to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company)......... 500
State st, near Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Ira J. Nicholes to M. Roach)......... 300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Edbrook place, 124 ft w of Western av, n f, 54x110½ ft, dated Sept. 22 (P. P. Powell to R. H. Brewer).........$ 600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	8,974	11,616	6,488	14,393
Wheat, bu	127,606	184,853	134,225	265,907
Corn, bu	504,322	367,230	423,546	220,758
Oats, bu	152,634	67,915	80,607	64,054
Rye, bu	17,884	14,045	10,609	47,342
Barley, bu	46,250	82,736	23,774	49,703
Grass-seed, lbs	258,055	216,915	171,391	330,186
Flax-seed, lbs	2,084,500	959,365	126,683	563,357
Broom-corn, lbs	50,000	60,000	46,133	43,281
Cured meats, lbs	296,790	149,400	1,798,576	1,850,071
Beef, tcs	......	......	1	76
Beef, brls	......	......	159	330
Pork, brls	......	......	1,031	532
Lard, lbs	25,100	857,399	318,470	104,380
Tallow, lbs	85,455	18,597	51,243	71,710
Butter, lbs	317,781	316,505	204,545	175,400
Live hogs, No	9,005	14,353	5,312	5,648
Cattle, No	1,089	2,989	1,044	1,202
Sheep, No	73	354		
Hides, lbs	279,989	180,626	268,715	178,560
Highwines, brls	......	100	......	......
Wool, lbs	71,548	205,726	58,130	314,063
Potatoes, bu	3,870	3,168	1,245	150
Coal, tons	6,998	4,988	1,828	1,832
Hay, tons	132	70	72	......
Lumber, m	7,036	2,889	4,161	2,925
Shingles, m	5,782	630	320	1,094
Salt, brls	9,346	7,270	3,273	2,466
Poultry	1,045	1,500	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	925	503	55	157
Cheese, bxs	6,271	7,448	4,833	3,769
Green apples, brls	2,507	2,367	16	184
Beans, bu	430	......	140	303

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 59 cars red winter wheat, 52 cars No. 3 winter, 15 rejected (126 winter); 3 cars No. 1 spring, 152 cars No. 2 do, 53 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (227 spring); 1,060 cars and 26,500 bu No. 2 corn, 310 cars and 16,800 bu high mixed, 87 cars and 6,600 bu rejected (1,457 corn); 4 cars No. 1 oats, 62 cars No. 2 white, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 101 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (207 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (36 rye); 14 cars No. 2 barley, 43 cars No. 3 do, 44 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 5 do (104 barley). Total (2,157 cars), 1,100,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,534 bu winter wheat, 85,581 bu spring, 485,448 bu corn, 8,468 bu oats, 5,874 bu rye, 2,510 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were stronger yesterday, with more doing in grain. The receipts of breadstuffs were large all round, and the tendency was downwards in consequence, till the other markets turned up in sympathy with wheat. That market was excited by fears of war complications in the Old World, which was aided by the storms of Sunday, which were understood to have been severe enough to retard the wheat movement over large areas in the Northwest. The advance once started, there was a rush by the shorts, and unusual buoyancy was the result. Rye and barley were lower, under large receipts. Provisions were rather quiet, but averaged firmer, new pork being the strongest article on the list. Mess pork closed stronger at $18.00 for September, $18.00@18.10 for October, and $12.90 for November. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $7.92½ seller October, and $7.90@7.92½ for November. Short ribs closed steady at $8.12½ for October. Spring wheat closed 2¼c higher, at 93c for October and 93⅜c for November. Red winter closed at 93½@94c for cash in good locations. Corn closed ⅜c higher, at 40⅝c for October and 41¼@41⅜c for November. Oats closed ⅜@⅝c higher, at 29½c for October and 29¾c for November. Rye was easier at 81½c cash and 82c for October. Barley declined to 74c cash and 74½c for October. Hogs were firm at $4.90@5.25 for light, and at $4.75@5.60 for heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales at $2.00@5.65.

An active business in staple and fancy dry goods was in progress. The leading houses fairly swarmed with buyers, while the mails brought a generous number of orders from all parts of the interior. Prices were firm. The clothing trade is active, and hats and caps, boots and shoes, and millinery goods were receiving their fair share of attention. In the grocery market there were no important changes. Trade was reported fairly active, and the tone of the market was firm. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. Both met with a good inquiry, and were firmly held. No changes were noted in the dried fruit and fish markets. Oils were in good request, and ruled firm. Pig-iron was quiet and steady. Dealers in coal report a continued fair demand from the country, but local consumers are taking only enough to meet current needs.

Lumber was active at the yards, and steady. The cargo market was quiet, few loads being on sale. Building materials, like brick, cement, and lime, were firm and in fair request. The wool market was steady, with fair sales. Broom-corn was in demand and unchanged in price. Buyers are taking it to send East, and new corn is not arriving fast enough to accumulate here. The hay-dealers reported an easier feeling under larger receipts, with less inquiry, lake shippers being delayed by the lumber-vessels not being here and ready to load. Seeds were less active and easier. Poultry was dull and weak, and game did not recover from the decline of Saturday, though the offerings were small. Potatoes were lower.

Lake freights were in moderate demand and steady at 3⅝c for corn to Buffalo and 10½c for wheat to Montreal. Room was secured for 15,000 bu wheat, 315,000 bu corn, and 55,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58¼c for do to Glasgow, 63¼c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 70c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo were 525,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 341,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 20,615 brls; wheat, 253,100 bu; corn, 107,800 bu; oats, 213,350 bu; corn-meal, 216 pkgs; rye, 13,980 bu; barley, 48,100 bu; malt, 400 bu; pork, 305 brls; beef, 2,919 brls; cut meats, 1,554 pkgs; lard, 902 tcs; whisky, 695 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 405,000 bu; corn, 181,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

The following were the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1880, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week ending Sept 25, 1880.	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 25, 1880.	Week ending Sept. 27, 1879.	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 27, 1879.
Flour, brls	146,519	4,164,621	113,558	4,001,168
Wheat, bu	2,440,147	82,671,561	4,609,709	85,767,373
Corn, bu	1,210,361	75,171,925	1,069,845	63,265,567
Oats, bu	3,657	690,629	15,444	870,245
Rye, bu	98,593	1,389,816	214,093	3,609,106
Barley, bu	2,000	279,722	....	117,223
Pork, brls	3,659	241,775	6,067	264,489
Lard, lbs	4,679,466	279,013,396	3,057,424	240,783,187
Bacon, lbs	9,442,190	591,496,707	7,375,812	561,557,273

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week ending Sept. 22, 1880.	Week ending Sept. 15, 1880.	Week ending Sept. 24, 1879.
Flour, brls	74,202	39,091	64,918
Wheat, bu	1,251,225	1,071,986	2,338,314
Corn, bu	701,467	1,910,671	621,312

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Sept. 25, 1880.	Sept. 18, 1880.	Sept. 27, 1879.	Sept. 28, 1878.
Wheat, bu	2,637,000	3,288,000	2,238,000	1,398,000
Corn, bu	2,882,000	2,215,000	1,755,000	1,437,000
Oats, bu	134,000	46,000	531,000	1,156,000
Rye, bu	47,000	63,000	21,000	191,000
Barley, bu	18,000	17,000	31,000	204,000

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat for the week ending Sept. 22, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal, as per New York *Produce Weekly*, were as follows:

Great Britain, bu	1,854,940
France	979,399
Holland and Belgium	423,590
Germany	80,347
Spain and Portugal	123,738
Brazil and West Indies, etc	134,577
Total, bu	3,596,591

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the principal and all other ports of the United States during the month of July, 1880, and during the seven months ended the same, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

Customs-districts.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Boston	483,969	$ 74,097
New York	27,698,471	2,767,597
Philadelphia	7,473,582	743,455
Baltimore	503,758	50,007
San Francisco	16,320	3,864
Richmond	190,250	17,000
All other districts	31,616	4,935
Total, July, 1880	36,387,961	$ 3,660,955
Total, July, 1879	50,038,280	4,238,461
Total, seven months, July 31, '80	182,295,955	17,333,491
Total, seven months, July 31, '79	[illegible]	[illegible]

The European situation was discussed at some length in commercial circles. It was argued that the British people are apprehensive of trouble, as shown by the weakness in consols yesterday, and the strength in grain during our weak season of last week. Others said that English grain merchants are not affected by the political shadows which sometimes cause so much excitement here, and cannot understand why they affect us. It was stated that the English markets are generally steady through September, though the month is often one of severe fluctuation here. The reason is that the people in the trade there have counted up the merits of the situation and set themselves to the task of making arrangements for the winter supply of food.

The Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa furnishes the following showing the quantity of barley, flour, malt, and wheat imported into and exported from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Articles.	Imported.	Exported.
Flour, brls	113,035	561,483
Wheat, bu	7,521,504	12,184,936
Barley, bu	15,635	7,062,781
Barley malt, lbs	17,199	38,026,588

Calculating 1 brl of flour equal to 4½ bu of wheat, the net exports from the Dominion of Canada from the crop of 1879 were equal to 6,586,667 bu wheat. This return for the fiscal year 1879-'80 compares as follows:

	Net exports.	Net imports.
1875-'76	3,580,150	
1876-'77		2,211,327
1877-'78	2,587,640	....
1878-'79	3,998,317	....
1879-'80	6,586,667	....

The lumbermen have begun to purchase supplies for the pineries, and the preparations are on a scale that indicates they are determined to make sad havoc with the pine trees next winter. It has been predicted that at the present rate of destruction there will not be a merchantable pine tree standing in the State of Michigan twelve years from now. The lumbermen, however, care very little about this. They believe in taking care of themselves, and letting posterity look after itself.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again quiet and more steady than usual, but averaged firmer. There was not much demand for meats, but a little more was reported for shipment than last week. Lard was in fair request, and some sales of spot were made at 5c advance on the price for October. There was a moderate movement of new pork at better prices, and more done in settlements on contracts and shipments for this and next month, with little change in prices on the latter. There was not much change in the tone of foreign advices, but a firmer feeling in the local hog market, and strength in grain helped to better prices on hog products.

MESS PORK—New advanced 20c per brl, and closed 17½c higher than Saturday, at $12.90@12.92½ seller November, $12.40 seller the year, and $12.92½ seller January. Old was firm and steady at $18.00 for this month and next, but one or two settlements were understood to have been made at 25c discount from this figure. Sales were reported of 3,500 brls seller September at $18.00; 10,750 brls seller October at $18.00; 14,750 brls seller November at $12.80@12.95; 2,250 brls seller the year at $12.37½@12.40; and 8,250 brls seller January at $12.85@12.95. Total, 39,500 brls.

LARD—Advanced about 2½c per 100 lbs, and closed steady at $7.90 for round lots spot or seller October, $7.87½ seller November, and $7.85 seller January. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs spot at $7.95; 10,000 tcs seller October at $7.87½@7.90; 6,500 tcs seller November at $7.82½@7.87½; and 1,750 tcs seller January at $7.80@7.85. Total, 19,250 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders at $5.10; 70 tcs sweet-pickled do at $6.00; 125,000 lbs long clears at $8.07½@8.10; 100 boxes extra do at $8.50; 525,000 lbs short ribs at $8.30 cash and $8.10@8.12½ seller October; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c. These figures exhibited no material change from those of Saturday. Prices for the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$8.30	$5.10	$8.15	$8.50
Spot, boxed	8.50	5.30	8.35	8.70
September, boxed	8.50	5.30	8.35	8.70
October, boxed	8.20	5.25	8.30	8.70
January, loose	6.55	5.00	6.65	7.00

Short ribs, seller September, closed at about $8.30, and do seller October at $8.12½. Long clears quoted at $8.10 loose and $8.30 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¼@8½c boxed long cut hams, 8¾@9c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8¾@9c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7½@7¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $14.00@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5½@6c for city and 5¼@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet, with little change in prices. The advance in wheat made holders of flour firm, but there was not much demand, shipping orders being apparently scarce. Sales were reported of 725 brls winters on private terms, and 1,325 brls double extras, partly at $4.37½@5.50. Total, 2,050 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quiet and steady. Sales were 7 cars bran at $10.25@10.75; 2 cars middlings at $13.00@14.00; 1 car feed at $16.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $8.00 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $15.00 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active, and unusually strong. The market for next month advanced 2½c, and closed 2¼c above the latest quotation of Saturday. Liverpool was reported quiet and steady, but London and the country markets were called firm, and private advices noted an advancing tendency, but New York was quiet. Our receipts were somewhat larger, but small for the season, and the storm of Sunday was reported to have been heavy in the country, which was expected to keep wheat back for some weeks yet. Consols were quoted lower, and this was regarded as evidence of uneasiness in Europe over the Eastern question. The resulting sharp advance here seemed, however, to be chiefly due to shrewd manipulation. Local capitalists bought largely at the outset, and this excited the crowd, especially as many had expected a reaction from the 5c decline of last week. They bought, and the news brought in outside orders to buy, whereupon the early purchasers sold out at a sharp profit. The demand was greatest for next month, reducing the November premium to ¼c. Seller October opened at 90⅞c, advanced to 93¼c, and closed at 93c. Seller November sold at 91⅛@93⅜c, closing at 93⅜c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 90½@92⅝c, closing at 92⅝c, and the year was quiet at the same range. Spot sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 (early) at 91½c; 60,000 bu No. 2 at 90½@92⅝c; 11,000 bu No. 3 at 81@84½c; 1,000 bu rejected at 65@66c; and 10,400 bu by sample at 67@89½c. Total, 72,400 bu. Also 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 93c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand, and advanced 1c per bu, closing at 94c bid for red in Keith's and Central, and 93c bid for do in A., D. & Co.'s and R. I. The North Side houses were discriminated against still further. The wheat was wanted by shippers, there being no disposition to deal in futures. Buyers for future are scarce because "regular" red includes receipts in houses where shippers do not care to operate. They do not want the Northern-grown wheat at anything like the prices they are willing to pay for Southern grown. The receipts at other points show a considerable increase, but those markets were quoted stronger yesterday. Spot sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 red at 93½@94c; 4,400 bu No. 3 at 89c; 1,200 bu rejected at 84½c; and 1,600 bu by sample at 90@95c. Total, 20,400 bu.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing ⅜c from the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool and London were quoted firm, but our receipts were again very large, and the market looked as if it would have ruled easier but for the advance in wheat, especially as lake carriers were asking an advance. The strength in wheat brought out corn buyers, for future, and cash lots were higher in sympathy, though buyers of the latter were rather slow to take hold at higher prices. Some of the spot purchases were made to carry against October contracts; and corn arriving yesterday, being deliverable next month on first storage, commanded a premium of about ½c over regular. The latter closed at 39⅝c bid. Seller October opened at 39⅜@39½c, sold to 39⅜c, advanced to 40⅜c, and closed at 40⅝c bid. Seller November ranged at 40⅝@41⅛c, closing at 41c bid. May sold at 44@44⅛c, and September at 39⅝@39¾c. Spot sales were reported of 240,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 39⅛@40c, the inside for short receipts; 1,600 bu new high-mixed at 39c; 19,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 38⅜c; 9,000 bu white at 40½c; 8,400 bu by sample at 39@40½c on track; and 16,000 bu do at 38@39⅜c free on board cars. Total, 288,600 bu.

OATS—Were active, closing ⅜@⅝c higher. The market opened tame under the big receipts (207 cars), but soon rallied in sympathy with wheat, rising 1@1⅛c, and weakening a little at the close, New York coming in easier, and the bulge here brought out free sellers. The shorts were alarmed, and covered quite freely in the first half of the session. Samples were fairly active, but owing to the large offerings were not quoted up so fast as futures. The premium on samples of No. 2 was wiped out. No. 2 sold at 29⅛@30c, and closed at the outside. October opened at 28⅝c, rose to 29⅝c, and closed at 29½c. November sold at 28⅞@29⅝c, and closed at 29¾c. September brought 29⅛@30½c, closing at 30c. May were 32⅞@33⅜c, and closed at 33⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 at 29⅛@30c; 30,500 bu by sample at 26@31c on track; and 70,800 bu at 25@30c for mixed, and 28⅛@35c for white, all free on board. Total, 114,300 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate demand, cash declining early ½c, and car-lots were taken then at 81½c. The demand was supposed to be from September shorts. Other futures were inactive, and nominally firm in sympathy with wheat. October was quoted at 82c and November at 83c. September sold in settlement at 82c. Sales 6,400 bu No. 2 at 81½c; 800 bu rejected at 70c; 2,800 bu by sample at 76@83c on track; and 400 bu at 84c free on board. Total, 10,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active, the trading being principally in samples. The receipts were large, and the market weakened in consequence. October sold at 74½c and November at 75¼@75½c. No. 2 brought 74c and No. 3 in Fulton 62c. Sample lots were very plenty, and probably a good many loads will be put in store. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 74c; 500 bu No. 3 at 62c; 26,000 bu by sample at 50@80c on track; 9,500 at 53@75c free on board. Total, 37,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was stronger, closing at 93c for October and 93⅝c for November. Sales 2,395,000 bu at 92¾@93c for September, 93@93⅜c for October, 93⅛@93⅝c for November, and 92⅞@93⅛c for the year. Corn closed firmer at 40⅝c for October and 41¼c for November. Sales 820,000 bu at 44⅛c for May, 41@41¼c for November, and 40⅝@40¾c for October. Oats were firmer, closing at 29⅜@29½c for November and 29⅜@29½c for October, with sales of 330,000 bu at 29⅝@29⅞c for November and 29⅛@29½c for October. Mess pork was quiet at $12.90 for November, with sales of 500 brls at $12.90 for November and January. Lard closed at $7.90@7.92½ for November and $7.92½ for next month. Sales 4,000 tcs at $7.90 for January; $7.90@7.92½ for November; and $7.90 for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady, under a fair inquiry. Dealers report a good trade for last week, and the sales of this promise to be fair. The crop is changing hands freely in the country, and, according to news received here, prices for some lots are nearly as high as they are here, plus the freight charges. The receipts of new corn continue light:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @6½
Green hurl, self working	5 @5½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BUTTER—There was a firm and unchanged market. The demand for fine table-butter continues greater than the supply, and for that class as high prices are being obtained as at any previous period. There is no considerable accumulation of any grade, and holders are confident. We quote:

Creamery	27 @30
Good to choice dairy	22 @26
Ladle packed	17 @20
Packing stock	14 @16
Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—Sales to a moderate aggregate were effected at the prices given below, the market remaining quiet and steady:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14½
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is fair, and most articles are quoted firm. Common brick are held at $8.00@10.00. The manufacturers are engaged in filling old contracts, and the scarcity of teams makes many of them backward about entering into new ones. Following is the list:

Common brick	$ 9.00
Lime, per brl, in bulk	70@ 75
Stucco, per brl	2.00
American Portland cements	3.00
Common cement, per brl	1.40@1.50

CHEESE—Prices were firm. The late improvement in the tone of the New York and Liverpool markets has called out a freer movement and sensibly strengthened the views of holders, though as yet no important advance has taken place. Fine full cream cheese is in light supply. We quote:

Full cream	12 @12½
Part skim	10 @12
Full skim	8½@ 9¼
Low grades	6 @ 7

COAL—Met with a hand-to-mouth demand from local consumers, and a fair demand from the country trade. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Range and nut	$ 6.75
Egg and grate	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00@6.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Cannel	7.00
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Were steady at 16c per dozen for fresh receipts.

FISH—There was a fairly active and unchanged market. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ₱ ½-brl	$ 4.65 @ 4.75
Whitefish, family, ₱ ½-brl	3.25 @ 3.40
Trout, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₱ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Summer cured	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	6.00
Herring—Holland, ₱ keg	1.05 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, ₱ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brls	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade is slowly reviving, and at the low prices now ruling the market shows a fair degree of steadiness. Stocks are ample, both of domestic and foreign varieties. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes	4 @ 6
Raisins, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, London layers	2.25 @2.50
Raisins, Valencia, new	10 @ 10¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6 @ 6¼
Citron	26 @ 28

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	9 @ 9½
Apples, Eastern	4¾@ 5½
Apples, Southern	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @ 6½
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	10 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 11½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	6½@ 7
Pecans	12 @ 12½

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were plenty and dull. Much of the fruit coming is poor in quality, especially the winter stock, which consists chiefly of windfalls and rejected lots that are always sent in ahead of the good. This poor fruit is offered at 75c@$1.00 per brl. Peaches were scarce, the boxes bringing few, and the season is nearly over. Other fruits were in moderate supply, but the demand was light and prices did not improve materially:

Peaches, per box or basket	$ 35@ 85
Plums, per basket	50@ 75
Pears, per box	50@ 75
Grapes, per lb	2½@ 6
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 2.00
Cranberries, per brl	7.00@ 7.75
Quinces, per basket	40@ 50
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	11.00@12.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 3.75
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.20
California grapes, 20-lb case	3.00@ 3.50

GROCERIES—Were quoted as before. Trade continues good, and the general market was again firm at the following range of prices:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½
Rangoon	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @27
Mocha	25½@26½
Maracaibo	17½@19½
Rio, fancy	17½@18¼
Rio, prime to choice	16½@17
Rio, fair to good	15½@16¼
Rio, common	13¼@14½
Rio, roasting	11½@12¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10⅝
Crushed	10⅛@10½
Powdered	10⅛@10¼
Granulated standard	10¼
Do, not standard	10
A standard	10¼@10⅜
A No. 2	9¾@10
Extra C	9⅝@ 9¾
C No. 1	9¼@ 9½
Yellow	8 @ 9

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @44
Fair to good corn or sugar	35 @41
Blackstrap	28 @30

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@20
Cloves	41 @43
Cassia	21 @23
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was slow and easy. Prairie declined under the larger offerings, and timothy was dull, the shippers to the lumber country holding off for the arrival of the lumber fleet. Straw sold at $8.00 on track. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₱ ton	$14.00@15.00
No. 2 timothy, ₱ ton	13.00@13.50
Mixed	12.00@12.50
Upland prairie	10.50@11.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@10.00

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. Dry hides are reported weak in New York, but the local market is not quotably changed. On the street 10c is the price for small lots of hides; car-loads bring the outside quotation:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ₱ lb	10 @10½
Damaged hides	8½@ 9
Calf, ₱ lb	15½@16
Dry-salted, ₱ lb	13 @15
Dry flint	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

OILS—Jobbers report a steadily good demand and a firm set of prices. We repeat our list:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 23
Carbon, 110 degrees test	13¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	22¼
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white	19¼
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white	22¼
Lard, extra	65
Lard, No. 1	52
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	67
Linseed, boiled	70
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	48
Straits	50
Turpentine	42
Miner's oil, white	60
Miner's oil, yellow	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	21¼

POTATOES—Early rose were in small request at 30@35c per bu in car-loads. The market was lower and weak under larger offerings and advices that more were to follow. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $3.50@4.00 for Eastern and $2.50@3.00 for Illinois.

POULTRY—Chickens were slow at 7@8c for mixed lots. Turkeys brought 10½@11c per lb, and continue scarce. Ducks were steady at $2.25@2.50 and geese at $5.50@6.00 per doz. Prairie grouse were $3.00@3.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active. The offerings were largely inferior, much of the seed being mixed with plantain, and buyers did not seem to want much of it. Sales were reported at $2.00@2.40, prime being $2.35@2.40. September sold in settlement at $2.37½, and probably a good deal was settled at this price. Flax-seed weakened under liberal receipts, selling at $1.20@1.24, closing at about $1.22 for the average. Clover was quiet at $4.65@4.75, and prime new was quoted as worth a little more than the above outside price.

SALT—Was steady under a continued good demand:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.20
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.40

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Saturday's decline. Sales were reported of 450 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.12 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and steady. The receipts are light, and dealers are selling from store. The demand is partly for combing and delaine wools. The Eastern market is quoted strong, with more activity. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	45@48
Coarse or dirty tub	38@41
Fine unwashed fleece	20@25
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@24
Medium unwashed fleece	28@31
Medium washed fleece	35@41
Fine and coarse washed fleece	36@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Recieved during Sunday and Monday, 5,400; same time last week, 4,902; total last week, 30,236; shipped last week, 9,068. The run of native cattle was remarkably light, probably not 500 head all told, and of that number perhaps not more than half were good enough to meet the Eastern and export trade; consequently the market for fat cattle developed a firmer tone. Sales of that class were at better prices than prevailed last week, but the advance was very irregular, in some instances not more than 5c and in others 10@15c. The lower grades did not share in the advance, as the supply of Texans and Westerns was fully adequate to meet the demand. The feeling was firm, however. A good clearance was effected and the market closed firm for all grades. Sales ranged from $1.75@2.25 for scalawags to $5.40@5.65 for extra grades, with the bulk at $2.60@3.00 for Western and Texans, and at $3.50@4.50 for fair to good natives. Included in the day's supply were nearly 1,000 calves.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.40@5.70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.80@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Texans	2.40@2.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	1,601	$5.65	53 Col.-Texas	904	$2.90
30	1,553	5.40	59 Col.-Texas	915	2.90
45	1,534	5.00	31 Texas	880	2.80
16	1,273	4.75	129 Kansas-Tex.	946	2.80
15	1,404	4.55	436	921	2.75
91	1,123	4.50	177 Kansas-Tex.	935	2.75
16	1,094	3.50	15	998	2.75
32	1,143	3.50	20 Texas	872	2.70
15	1,004	3.50	92 Texas	851	2.65
163 halfbreeds	1,098	3.40	21 Texas	814	2.60
36	1,101	3.30	23 Texas	849	2.70
102 Col.-Texas	1,017	3.30	49 Texas	763	2.70
68 halfbreeds	1,148	3.50	25 Texas	779	2.70
200 Col.-Texas	1,001	3.20	14	1,057	2.75
163 Wyoming	1,138	3.30	22 cows	955	2.50
151	1,172	3.40	64 cows	941	2.50
33	1,073	3.15	20	741	2.35
10 Colo. cows	1,109	3.05	29 cows	841	2.30
40 Texas	990	3.15	29 cows	725	2.10
98 Col.-Texas	981	2.90			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 19,500; same time last week, 11,681; total last week, 87,824; shipped last week, 34,232. There was a light supply and a firm market. Shippers and the local trade wanted hogs, and the pens were quickly cleared at fully the closing prices of last week, common to prime light weights selling at $4.90@5.25, and poor to choice heavy at $4.75@5.55. Skips and inferior heavy were salable at $4.00@4.50. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	252	$5.50	51	207	$5.20	67	220	$5.00
59	239	5.50	54	206	5.20	82	179	5.05
30	252	5.30	63	239	5.15	20	172	5.00
58	238	5.45	71	226	5.15	23	168	5.00
35	280	5.45	63	288	5.15	61	230	5.00
35	287	5.45	134	233	5.15	67	236	5.00
61	236	5.40	56	229	5.15	47	216	4.90
68	200	5.25	69	230	5.10	43	286	4.90
66	237	5.20	58	200	5.10	97	280	4.90
30	219	5.20	30	262	5.10	75	270	4.90
58	169	5.25	67	250	5.10	46	145	4.75
25	217	5.20	48	246	5.10	31	183	4.80
54	239	5.20	50	223	5.10	35	179	4.80
44	196	5.20	63	279	5.10	51	195	4.80
74	259	5.20	82	179	5.05	21	224	4.75
52	213	5.20	46	313	5.05	44	207	4.75
37	208	5.20	62	222	5.05	57	171	4.70
25	194	5.20	71	221	5.00			

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 300; same time last week, 292; total last week, 3,482; shipped last week, 313. Trade was necessarily quiet, the offerings being limited to three loads. We quote prices steady, at $3.00@4.25 per 100 lbs for poor to prime flocks.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 6,300, making 13,340 for the week, against 14,250 last week; good and prime steers in fair demand at firmer figures, but common and medium active. Cattle ruled dull, and Texas and Colorado stock fell off ⅛@¼c; offerings not closed out; extremes for poor to strictly prime native steers, 7½@10½c; Texas and Colorado do, 6¾@8c; few small lots extra steers reached 10¾c, and a car-load of premium steers, 1,760 lbs average, sold at 11¼c; exporters used 1,400 fat steers from fresh receipts; shipments for the week, 1,932 live cattle, 5,730 quarters beef, 200 live sheep, 267 carcasses mutton, 528 live hogs, and 200 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week, 37,470, against 41,020 last week; market slow, with downward tendency; sheep, 4@5¼c; lambs, 4½@6½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 30,370 for the week, against 23,220 last week; live hogs easier, $5.00@5.65 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,333; shipments, 1,088; market steady; native shippers, $3.40@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.50; native cows, $2.00@2.80; grass Texas, $2.00@2.75; half-breeds, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 443; shipments, 132; firmer; choice, $4.90@5.00; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.75@4.85.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—BEEF CATTLE—Tops a shade off considering quality; middle and common, ⅛@¼c off; very best, 4¾@5½c; first quality, 3¾@4¾c; medium, 3¼@3¾c; ordinary, 2 1-5@2¾c; most sales, 3½@4¼c; receipts, 4,120.

SWINE—Fairly active demand and prices well maintained; quotations, 6¼@7¾c; receipts, 4,877.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,075; sheep, 3¼@4¼c; lambs, 4@5½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—CATTLE—Steady, with fair demand; supply only moderate, and mainly butchers', which found ready sale at $2.50@3.50; export steers would bring $5.00@5.30; heavy shipping, $4.50@5.00; light, $3.80@4.40; grass Texans, $2.35@3.25; green native steers, $3.50@4.00; Colorado steers, $3.00@4.50; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; medium to fancy, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 900; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active; Yorkers and Baltimores $4.85@4.15; mixed packing, $4.90@5.00; butchers' to fancy, $5.10@5.35. Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,561 head; selling rather slow at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,230 head; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.15@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; selling dull; 10@15c off from last week's closing prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—HOGS—Quiet; common, $4.00@4.75; light, $4.75@5.10; packing, $4.85@5.25; butchers', $5.25@5.45; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—HOGS—Quiet at $4.80@5.20; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,400.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active and steady. About 25 loads arrived, and nearly half were sold before night. The yard dealers were almost the only buyers, and they are not out in force, many of them having all they can do in taking care of the lumber that is received by them direct from the mills. Prices were not quotably changed. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.00@ 9.50
Green common inch	10.00@11.50
Green medium	11.50@14.50
Green good inch	15.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.40@ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.60@ 2.75
Lath	1.75@ 1.85

The yard market continues active and steady. The receipts are heavy, and will probably be so till the close of the season of navigation. Some grades are marked strong, but an advance is not looked for now. Quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	42.00

Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	23.00@27.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards	12.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.50@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

The Mississippi *Lumberman* says the trade of Hannibal, Mo., is in a most satisfactory condition. The car shipments from Jan. 1 to Sept. 20 are 25 per cent larger than in the same time last year, and will probably show a gain of 33 per cent for the year 1880.

In the Southern States the sales of lumber are reported to be unusually large. Trade appears to be better there than at any time since the War.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 7d; No. 2, 8s 2d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Steady; 7 1-16@7¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,700.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—REFINED PETROLEUM—9⅜@9½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—PETROLEUM—28f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 8s 8d; No. 2 spring 8s 1d; No. 3 do, 8s 4d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 4s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in moderate demand. Arrived—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn in fair demand and steady. To arrive—Wheat not much doing. Corn steady. Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s; short clear, 44s 6d. Tallow, 35s 6d. Cheese, 64s. Beef, 62s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn in fair demand and firm. Country markets a shade higher.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English very strong and in most cases dearer. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50,000 to 55,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—A livelier movement reported in wheat in the export line (Continental buyers operating more freely) but mainly on speculative account at generally higher figures, winter grades showing an advance of ½@1½c in the instance of No. 2 red, which has been freely dealt in, the most decided rise closing strong. Spring in urgent request for shipment and quoted stronger, closing in favor of holders; 116,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.06¾@1.08, closing at $1.08 bid, and $1.08½ asked; 28,000 bu No. 3 red at $1.05¼@1.06; 98,000 bu ungraded red at 99c@$1.07½, as to quality; 140,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, old crop, at $1.05 in store, with new do quoted at $1.05 bid. Corn offered less freely, and quoted higher on an active movement, chiefly in the speculative line, closing strong; mixed Western ungraded, 50¾@51½c as to quality; No. 2 white at 52@53½c. Oats declined through the earlier dealings 1@2c a bushel, leading to a fairly active business, and toward the close values rallied sharply, in instances fully 1@1½c from the lowest figures of the day; white Western ungraded, 14,000 bu at 40@44½c as to quality; mixed do, 8,000 bu at 40@43½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 43c asked. Rye—A fair business with further sales noted of 8,000 bu prime Canada, in bond, prompt delivery, at 93½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products active, but irregular, pork ruling lower and lard a trifle higher; mess pork in more demand for prompt delivery; quoted at $15.00@15.25 for ordinary; sales of 650 brls at $15.00@15.25, and choice at $15.75@16.00. In the option line, Western mess in more request, with September options closing at $14.80, October at $14.60, and the year option at $13.35@13.50; sales of 1,250 brls September at $14.80, and 1,750 brls October at $14.63. Dressed hogs attracting less attention, at easier prices; city quoted at 6 15-16@6¾c, and pigs at 7¼c. Cut meats moderately sought after on previous figures. Bacon in light request; long clear quoted at $8.80; sales of 50 boxes long clear at $8.80. Western steam lard is in good request for early delivery; quoted at the close at $8.35@8.40; sales reported of 175 tcs at $8.32½@8.47½ for prompt delivery, the latter for choice, and $8.30@8.32½ to arrive. In the option line more inquired for at firmer rates, with October closing at $8.32½@8.35; November at $8.27½@8.30; December at $8.25@8.27½; year option at $8.25. Beef hams quiet; prime Western quoted at $17.50@18.00 for new.

TALLOW—In more demand, with sales noted of 155,000 lbs at 6 5-16@6 6-16c. Stearine quiet; quoted at the close for prompt delivery, city at 8¾@8 11-16c, and Western at 8⅝@8¾c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately 7⅛@7⅜c for fair to good refining Muscovado, and 7¾@8¼c for centrifugal; sales reported of 14,338 bags Iloilo at 6¾c; 11,700 bags Pernambuco claved at 7¼c; 800 hhds centrifugal at 7¾@7 5-16c; 700 hhds molasses sugar at 6¾c; 170 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 7½c. Refined in moderate request, with cut-loaf quoted at 10⅝c; crushed, 10⅝@10¾c; powdered, 10¼@10⅜c; granulated, 10¼c; soft white, 8⅝@9⅝c; soft yellow, 7@8½c per lb.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement, chiefly in the grain and petroleum interests, at about previous quotations; the available supply of accommodation has been on a rather more liberal scale at current figures. For Liverpool, engagements reported by steam, 2,500 brls flour at 1s 10½d@2s 6d; 800 bu wheat at 5¼d; 16,000 bu corn at 5¼d per 60 lbs; 4,800 pkgs provisions at 20s@30s (mainly through freight); and by outport steamers as low as 20s@21s 3d; quoted through at from 30@67½c per 100 lbs as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Firm at 11¾@12c; futures barely steady; September, 12.01c; October, 11.25c; November, 11.06c; December, 11.05c; January, 11.18c; February, 11.33c; March, 11.48c; April, 11.63c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 21,000 brls; shipments, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.60@4.05; common to good extra, $4.00@4.25; good to choice, $4.30@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.25@4.60; extra Ohio, $4.20@5.75; St. Louis, $4.25@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 253,000 bu; shipments, 405,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.03¾; No. 2 spring, $1.05 in store; new No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05½ bid afloat; ungraded red, $1.01@1.07½; No. 3 do, $1.05¾@1.06; steamer do, 97c; No. 2 red, $1.06¾@1.08; No. 1 do, $1.10½@1.11½; No. 2 white, $1.06½@1.07; No. 1 do, $1.08@1.08¼; No. 2 red, September, $1.06¾@1.07½; October, $1.07¾@1.08¾; November, $1.08⅝@1.09⅝; December, $1.10¼@1.10¾. Corn fairly active; receipts, 108,000 bu; shipments, 181,000 bu; ungraded, 50¾@51½c; No. 2, 50¾@51c; No. 2 white, 52½@53½c; No. 2, September, 50¾@50⅞c; October, 51@51½c; November, 52¼@52⅝c. Oats stronger; receipts, 213,000 bu; Western mixed, 40@43½c; white Western, 40@44c.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 80c.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes quoted at 13¾@16½c; job lots, 13½@17½c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; quoted 7⅜@7⅝c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 5⅛c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 11½c.

TALLOW—Steady and fairly active at 6⅜@6 7-16c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 40c.

EGGS—Quiet but firm at 19@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Beef—steady. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $8.50; short clears, 9⅛c. Lard active and firm; prime steam, $8.32½@8.47½.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 10@12¾c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western super, $3.00@3.75; extra, $4.00@4.75; family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and strong; No. 2 Western red, spot and September, $1.06¼; October, $1.07¼@1.07¾; November, $1.08⅝@1.08¾; December, $1.09⅝@1.09¾. Corn—Western firmer and active; Western mixed, spot and September, 50¼@51c; October, 50¾@51c; November, 52@52½c; December, 53@53¾c. Oats quiet; Western white, 41@42½c; mixed, 39@40c. Rye quiet at 97c@$1.00.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18.00@20.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Firm; active jobbing trade demand. Mess pork, $16.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, none here; clear rib sides, none here; do packed, 6½@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—Refined tierce, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western, packed, 18@25c.

EGGS—Quiet at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; refined, 11¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13@15½c. Sugar firm; A soft, 10c.

WHISKY—Dull and easier at $1.15½@1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 6½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,194 brls; wheat, 103,322 bu; corn, 21,600 bu; oats, 15,131 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,800 bu; corn, 41,824 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 307,946 bu; corn, 103,900 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, $3.50@4.00; Minnesota extras, clear fair, $5.25; good, $5.50; choice, $5.75; straight, $6.00@6.50; Ohio good, $5.50; choice, $5.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.75; rye firm; $5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, cargo rate; No. 2 red, prompt shipments, $1.07¼ f. o. b.; No. 2 red, September, $1.06¾ bid, $1.06¾ asked; October, $1.06¾ bid, $1.06¾ asked; November, $1.08¼ bid, $1.08¾ asked; December, $1.08⅝ bid, $1.09¾ asked. Corn quiet but steady; yellow, on track, 53½@54c; mixed do, 53@53½c; rejected, 52½@53c; sail mixed September, 51c bid, 51½c asked; October, 51½c bid, 51¾c asked; November, 52c bid, 52¼c asked; December, 50½c bid, 50¾c asked. Oats steady; No. 1 white, 42½@43c; No. 2 do, 41@42c; No. 3 do, 40@40½c; mixed, 38@39c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; creamery extra, 32c; do good to choice, 29@31c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 26@28c; Western Reserve extra, 24@25c; do, good to choice, 18@23c.

EGGS—Steady; 21c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; creamery, 13c; fair to good, 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM—No refined offering.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 4,800 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 113,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $2.75; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.30@4.60; high grades, $4.65@5.62½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 55@58c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 44c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and market firm at $2.40.

HAY—Dull; quoted, prime, $18.00@19.00; choice, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.12½. Lard steady; tierce, 8⅝@8¾c; keg, 9¼c. Bulk meats steady, with a good demand; shoulders, 5¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 11½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¼@16½c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; prime, 9⅛c; choice, 9½c; yellow clarified, 9⅜c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4½@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet at 75c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 481½.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 27.—Noon Board opened.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, closing easier; No. 1 white Michigan, 96½c; amber Michigan, 97½c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 97c; November, 99½c; December, $1.00@1.00¾; No. 3 do, 94c; No. 2 red, D. & M., 97c; rejected, 90c bid; No. 2 amber Illinois, 95c; red mixed, 94¾c. Corn firm; high-mixed, 42½c; No. 2 spot and September, 42½c; October, 43c; November, 43¼c; rejected, 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 32½c.

CLOVER—Mammoth, $4.85.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c; corn to Buffalo, 2¼c; wheat to Oswego, 6c; corn to Oswego, 5¾c; wheat to Kingston, 6c; corn, 5½c; wheat to Montreal, steam, 10c; corn, 9½c.

Closed—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, cash, 97½c; October, 97½c; November, 99⅝c; December, $1.00@1.00½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Cars of wheat on track, 600.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 92⅝@92¾c cash; 92¾@93c September; 93¾@93⅞c October; 94⅜@95⅛c November; 96@96½c December; 92¼@93c year; No. 3 do, 88@88¼c; No. 4 do, 84@84½c. Corn higher and slow at 39½c cash; 38⅝@38¾c November; 43c May; 43⅝c bid October; 47⅞c bid year. Oats firmer and slow: 29½@29⅝c cash; 28¼c bid October; 28c bid November. Rye slow at 82½@83c. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Lower; dairy, 25@27c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $16.00. Dry salt meats quiet at $5.30, $8.40, $8.70. Bacon slow; offered at $6.00, $9.00, $9.50. Lard steady at $7.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 129,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet; firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and advanced ⅛c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.06½; No. 2 do, 96c; No. 3 do, 92¾c; September, 92⅝c; October, 93⅞c; November, 93¾c; No. 3 at 83¾c; No. 4 at 76c; rejected nominal. Corn firm; No. 2 at 39¼c. Oats steady with fair demand; No. 2 at 29c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1 at 80½c. Barley declined ½c; No. 2 spring, 70½c.

PROVISIONS—Nominal; mess pork, $15.00 cash and October; $12.87 November. Prime steam, $7.87 October; $7.85 November.

HOGS—Firmer; $4.75@5.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.60@4.85; fancy steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2 amber, 93@95c; No. 2 red, 95@98c. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2 at 90c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 92@93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $16.00. Lard dull at $7.90@7.95. Bulk meats dull and nominal at $4.50@8.50. Bacon in fair demand; $6.25, $9.25, $9.75.

WHISKY—In good demand at $1.09.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; choice Western Reserve, 23@25c; choice, 18@20c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; common extras, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@5.00; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.00@5.50; Indiana, $5.25@6.00; Illinois and St. Louis, $5.50@6.25; spring wheat patents, $6.50@8.25; winter do, $6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 56@58c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 45@50c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 3 white, 40@41c. Rye, 95@98c.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 31@33c; ladle-packed, 22@25c; common to good, 17@20c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; corn, 47,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 860 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Firmer at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; extra, $3.00@3.25; extra family, $3.50@4.00; A No. 1, $4.50@4.75; choice fancy, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at 88@90c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 white, 45½c; do mixed, 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 36c; do mixed, 35c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 92c.

HAY—Steady, with a good demand; $12.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16.00. Lard quiet; prime steam, 8c. Bulk meats active, but lower; shoulders, $5.25; clear rib, $8.65; clear, $8.90. Bacon steady; shoulders, $6.00; clear rib, $9.25; clear, $9.70. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.09.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 12,474 bu; shipments, 12,009 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 84¾c; October, 85c; No. 3, cash, 74½c; October, 74¾c. Corn—Receipts, 989 bu; shipments, 4,700 bu; firmer; No 2, cash, 30½c; September, 30¾c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 37¼@37½c; mixed, 37¼@37½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 30@31c. Rye dull at 80@81c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,150 bu; corn, 24,450 bu; oats, 66,900 bu; rye, 12,575 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat active; extra, 97¼c bid; No. 1 white, 97c; September, 97c asked; October, 96c; November, 97¼c; December, 97¾c; No. 2 white, 93c; No. 2 red, 96c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 1 hard Duluth offered at $1.10¼, $1.10⅛ bid. Corn inactive; asking, 45½c; bidding, 45c. Oats nominal at 36c on track. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 6c for wheat; nominally 5½c for corn.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 91⅛@91½c. Corn weak at 39@39½c. Oats quiet at 30@31c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; Duluth, 49½@50c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Business fair with cotton goods package houses, but men's wear woolens remain quiet. Cotton goods steadily held. Prints in irregular demand, but plaid styles active. Ginghams and dress goods in fair request. Flannels, jeans, and repellents fairly active. The *Bulletin* says: "Eighteen hundred pieces of Eagle Mills suitings and cassimeres will be sold at auction on Friday next."

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 10½c; sales, 222; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,200; stock, 7,500.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 8,866 bales; gross, 11,541; sales, 3,950; stock, 58,142.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 10⅝c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, $1.01¼ for United certificates; refined, 11¾@11⅞c for Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 37½c.

A Mexican Pompeii.

The City of Mexico correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows, under date of Sept. 4, of the finding of a buried Aztec city:

"At length Messrs. Loriliard and Charnay have immortalized themselves. Charnay has discovered what he very properly terms 'the Indian or Mexican Pompeii,' a city buried for at least 1,000 years.

"In my last I mentioned the discovery of a villa near Tulla. That house has now been partly uncovered, and found to contain twenty-five rooms, fifteen staircases, and twelve corridors. Attached to it are two cisterns, with clay pipes, which were used to convey water to the different apartments. Some of the household utensils are of coarse clay, a few porcelain, and one article of glass. Remember, Tullan, the Capital of the Toltec Empire, covered not only the site of the present town of Tulla, but the spot where Mr. Charnay discovered the villa; and now he is unearthing near the former building a large palace. Perhaps during these excavations he may find historical data that will clear up all mystery with regard to the origin of the first inhabitants of the Western Continent.

"On the 28th ult. Mr. Charnay announced to *Le Trait de Union*, of this city, merely the discovery of a palace, but made no allusion to any architectural peculiarities. We have, however, heard that the ruins recently unearthed are more distinctly Asiatic in style than any Toltec remains now known. In the course of a few days we shall receive further particulars.

"Mr. Charnay also had the good fortune to find the bones of some gigantic animals. These remains are now en route to this Capital."

"Who's a-Treatin'?"

New York World.

The appearance in any of the principal saloons of a candidate for a county office is, any time in the evening, the signal for a general rush to the bar. The daring candidate may peep in at the door and see only one man present besides the barkeeper. He goes in to treat the man, when, lo! the saloon instantly becomes full of men. They drop in at the front door, they enter from the side, they come forward from the rear, up out of the cellar, and swarm down the stairs. They all slap the candidate on the back in turn and inquire how he's doing. Then the shout goes up "Who's a-treatin'?" A desperate smile flits over the candidate's face—like a gleam of sunshine on a wintry landscape—and he says. "Boys, what're ye goin' to have?" Then the "boys" fall into line before the bar—two or three dozen of them—and when all the glasses are charged there's a half-drowned murmur of "Ere's to ye," and the candidate rushes wildly out into the night.

Blood vessels burst by whooping-cough. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A genuine Shaker medicine—Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla, for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys.

MARINE NEWS.

Carriers Holding Off for an Advance in Grain Freights, Which Is Likely to Come.

An Abundance of Work for the Ship-Carpenters and Sailmakers.

Review of the Shipbuilding and Repair Work Finished or in Hand at Grand Haven.

Collisions and Other Mishaps Here and Elsewhere—Local and General Notes, Etc.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

The large receipts of grain reported yesterday, upwards of 1,100,000 bushels, encouraged carriers to seek an advance in rates of freight to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario ports. However, with a single exception, all of the charters reported were at Saturday's rates. Shippers appeared anxious to secure tonnage at these figures, but carriers did not feel inclined to accept them. Last evening agents expressed confidence in their ability to establish the rate on corn to Buffalo at 4 cents to-day. Charters: To Buffalo—Propellers Rochester and Blanchard, corn on through rates; steam-barge Ketcham, corn at 3¾ cents; schooner C. Mears, corn at 4 cents; schooner Charles Foster, and steam-barge Nahant, corn at 3¾ cents; schooners Phineas S. Marsh and Mary Copely, flax at 5 cents. To Montreal—Propeller Prussia, wheat at 10¾ cents. Capacity, 15,000 bushels wheat, 315,000 bushels corn, and 550,000 bushels flaxseed.

Coarse freights maintain a remarkable degree of steadiness considering the advanced state of the season. On lumber $2 is freely paid from Muskegon, $2.12½ from White Lake and Ludington, $2.25 from Manistee, Menominee, Point St. Ignace, Cheboygan, and Bay City, and $2.50 from Frankfort and Black River. Owners of large vessels do not care to send their vessels to the latter place, however, because they have to load at a pier exposed to the full force of a southerly sea sweeping down the entire length of the lake, and also because of the existence of shoal water outside of the pier. The only charter reported yesterday was the schooner William Jones at $2 on dry lumber from Muskegon.

SHIPYARD WORK.

At Miller Brothers' shipyard yesterday the steam-barges Minnesota and Hilton were in dry-dock, the former to receive a new wheel and the latter a new outside stern bearing. Last evening the steam-barge Prussia steamed up to the yard, where she will be docked to-day, to be calked and her wheel keyed up. The Miller Brothers will also put a new foremast in the schooner Mary Nau to-day, the old one having been found to be in an advanced and dangerous stage of decay.

The Chicago Dry-Dock Company are making a new foreboom for the schooner J. W. Doane. Last evening the schooner S. B. Pomeroy came out of the Company's South Side dry-dock and the Canadian schooner Manzanilla took her place.

It may be stated in this connection, although the announcement will in all probability prove distasteful to the shipyard proprietors, that the scarcity of calkers tends to delay the work already in hand or engaged for the near future, so that parties seeking to have their vessels docked cannot be given a guarantee of immediate attention. Unless more help is secured, and that speedily, much dry-dock work must be driven to other points down and across the lake where dry-docks are located.

THE SAILMAKERS.

The sailmakers continue to be rushed with work. Yesterday Gilbert Hubbard & Co. furnished a new gafftopsail to the schooner Margaret Dall, a new foresail to the schooner Coral, a new foresail to the schooner George L. Wrenn, a second-hand mainsail to the schooner John Miner, and received at their loft the canvas of the steam-barge Leland to be repaired and strengthened for the fall trade. Harry Channon & Co. forwarded a new mainsail to the schooner Jamaica at Milwaukee, are making a new foresail, mainsail, and forestaysail for the barge Menekaunee, and have in their loft considerable canvas belonging to the schooner Delaware for repairs and strengthening. Finney Brothers are making some new canvas for the barge Ironton. Other lofts yesterday received the foresail and mainsail of the schooner Lotus, the mainsail of the schooner Homer, and the squaresail of the schooner Minnie Wing for repairs and strengthening.

A NUISANCE THAT OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

Tug-owners are beginning to make serious complaint against the practice indulged in by parties located in Lighthouse Slip of throwing the bark strippings of cedar posts into the water. These strippings are tougher than leather, and when caught by the wheels of the tugs are frequently wound around the outboard shafts so firmly, and in such quantities, as to bring the machinery to a stand-still. Yesterday the tug J. H. Hackley wound herself up with the refuse, but, as she happened to be without a tow, no unpleasant results other than delay were experienced. On a recent occasion, too, the tug Flossie Thielcke wound herself up so firmly that the outboard-shaft was bent, and a visit to a dry-dock thereby necessitated.

HARBOR MISHAPS.

During Sunday night the tug C. W. Parker brought the schooner Coral into contact with Wells street bridge, causing damage to that structure and the breaking of the vessel's jibboom near the end.

Collision with Twenty-second street bridge yesterday noon occasioned the loss of a cathead on the schooner Flying Mist.

A portion of the sidewalk and the sidewalk-railing on South Halsted street bridge was carried away by an unknown vessel during Saturday or Sunday night.

The tug M. Shields, while leaving the lumber market Sunday night, collided with a vessel moored there and had the wearing piece around her stern carried away.

THE SCHOONER NABOB.

The mate of the propeller Favorite, which arrived here last evening, reports that the schooner Nabob lies upon the rocky reef setting out from Cana Island, and is exposed to all heavy seas running down the lake. The Captain of the stranded vessel telegraphs that unless assistance reaches her soon there is danger that she will go to pieces.

DOCK NOTES.

The wind boxed the compass most effectually yesterday, but toward nightfall settled quietly down to about south-southwest.

The tug O. B. Green will continue in service throughout the approaching winter, under the command of Capt. Edward Napier.

Parties desirous of purchasing a sidewheel steamer may be interested to know that the Flora can be had for $15,000. At least so current report has it.

The schooner Winnie Wing had her squaresail yard split from top to bottom on Sunday during the passage across the lake from Ludington to this port.

To-day Capt. Searles will hoist a Garfield and Arthur flag on the schooner J. Bigier.

The steamer Alpena resumed her place on the Grand Haven and Muskegon route Saturday evening.

It was the schooner Carlingford, and not the Donaldson, that suffered detention at this port over Sunday because her retiring Captain carried the vessel's books and papers off with him. A slip on the part of the reporter's informant occasioned the blunder.

Unless the tenders of bridges see fit to conform to the ordinance requirements posted on their structures, the readers of THE TRIBUNE may expect to hear of vessels being dismasted, with the accompaniment of a bridge being hurled into the river and those unfortunate enough to be caught on it at the time either maimed or drowned. The night foreman on Wells-street bridge came near taking the spars out of the barge Brunette late Friday evening through utter recklessness. Tugmen complain that the tenders of bridges insist upon shutting them out as late as 9 o'clock at night, and that, too, without hoisting the red danger-light. The night man on Wells street bridge is embraced under this head. Decapitation by the proper authorities would serve him right, and prove a warning to those doing bridge duty at other points along the main river and its two branches.

While off Big Point Saubie, bound for Manistee, a few days ago, the schooner Ida jibed her canvas. In swinging over the main boom struck a seaman named Peter Holm, who had the wheel at the time, upon the head, inflicting dangerous injury. Holm is a resident of Chicago, and has a wife and two children living on Indiana street. He has been in Capt. Johnson's employ three years.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A NEW TUG.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: "A new tug named the Messenger appeared in the harbor on Saturday. She was built by R. J. I. Cooper at the foot of Jersey street, and launched three weeks ago. Her length is 86 feet, with a breadth of beam of 15 feet, and a hold of about 7 feet. Her engine has a cylinder of 14-inch bore and 16-inch stroke, and the boiler measures 5 feet in diameter by 10 feet in length. The deck of the tug is quite wide, made so as to give room for carrying cars and boxes of fresh fish, in which she will be engaged. She is built unusually strong throughout, as she will be likely to see rough service. Her owner is S. Tolsma, of Detroit, formerly a resident of Buffalo, who is extensively engaged in the fishing trade on Lake Huron. The Messenger will run between the fishing grounds and Alpena."

GLEANINGS.

Messrs. R. C. Hitchcock and F. S. Farr, of Muskegon, have purchased the steamer Minter of W. B. and W. J. Minter, of Chicago, and will run her on the Muskegon Lake Ferry Line in conjunction with the Centennial. She is fifty-two feet long and has an engine eight by ten. Cost $1,800.

The tug Castle has completed her ore contract, which extended over the period of time necessary for the making of ten trips.

It is said that the steam-barge Lothair and consort Corisande have been sold to Georgian Bay parties for $20,000. They will go into the lumber trade.

On Thursday night last, on the homeward trip, the shaft of the steamer Empress of India broke off close to the wheel on the port side. She was about two miles above Bronte at the time.

There is a large business being done in lumber on the Georgian Bay.

Vessels drawing ten feet of water can now sail up the Thames to Chatham.

Capt. Morris Fitzgerald, of the Lake Ontario schooner M. A. Hall, is at Rochester, suffering from an attack of delirium tremens.

The schooner Polly M. Rogers takes coal from Fair Haven to Milwaukee at $1.25 per ton.

Now that passenger-travel is over, the Union Line propellers Nyack and St. Louis will run "wild" during the balance of the season.

About eighty-five out of every 100 of the weather predictions sent out the past year by the Washington Weather Bureau have been verified.

The tow barge M. R. Warner grounded in the Lake St. Clair Flats Canal Saturday. She suffered a detention of eighteen hours.

Capt. P. J. Ralph returned to Detroit on Saturday after an absence of several months in Europe.

A raft in tow of the tug Fannie Tuthill broke up on Lake Erie Saturday, and the part that was allowed to remain in the lake is probably lost.

The rebuilt schooner Consuelo will be placed in the lumber trade by Hutchings & Co., of Detroit, her new owners.

The gale of Sunday is said to have lowered the water at Sandusky four and one-half feet.

The schooner E. Harmon arrived at Cleveland Sunday minus her jibboom.

The damage to the machinery of the propeller Gordon Campbell consists of a broken cylinder.

At Cleveland, on Sunday, a pary of six ventured out upon the lake, during the southwester, in the yawl of the schooner C. C. Barnes. They found it impossible to pull back to the harbor and would have found watery graves but for timely assistance rendered by the crew of the life-saving station, who responded promptly to their signals of distress.

MARINE DISASTERS.

COLLISION AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—About 12 o'clock Sunday night the schooner I. N. Foster collided with the propeller St. Paul in the river here. The Foster's jibboom went through the upper cabin and hurricane deck of the St. Paul. The Foster lost her jibboom.

DAMAGE ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 27.—The schooner Bismarck had to run back here during the storm last night. The schooner Defiance lost her foreboom.

ASHORE AND OFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 27.—In entering the harbor to-day the schooner Millard Fillmore went on the shoal off Point Frederick. She was lightered and taken off without damage.

MISHAPS ON THIS LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The scow Supply lost her staysail in yesterday's blow, and the schooner Reed Case was obliged to return to Racine, damaged in canvas and rigging.

PROBABLY A TOTAL WRECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 27.—The tug Lawrence, of this place, started this morning to release the schooner Nabob, ashore at Cana Island.

LATER.

The tug Lawrence returned from the schooner Nabob, ashore at Cana Island, to-night. She could do nothing. Capt. Keating, of the schooner, reported her keel to be broken and her hold full of water.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SHIP-BUILDING AND REPAIRS AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 25.—There is probably no branch of business industry that is more important, according to the number of men employed, than ship-building. And whenever we find this interest active and increasing we may justly take it as an indication of prosperous times. With this idea in mind, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has just paid a visit to the two ship-yards here and made special inquiries in regard to the business now and in prospect, and how it compared with several years past.

The correspondent first visited the Mechanics' Dry-Dock Company, and found a small army of men at work, and John Collister, the Master Builder and principal owner, in good spirits and ready to answer all inquiries cheerfully and promptly. Mr. Collister says the work in the yard for 1880 will be the best in two years, and more than double that of 1877. He is now employing all the hands he can get, and during the coming winter will have fully 100 men constantly on duty. The work this season has been largely upon old vessels, repairing and rebuilding, where the expenses range from $100 to $2,000, and which make up a heavy aggregate of earnings. Among these are the tug Edwards, burned to the water's edge at South Haven last year; the barge Apprentice Boy, new frames, stanchions, rail, deck and deck-beams, and part new outside planks; the barge Elbe, old, thorough repairs; the schooner Mary, extensive repairs; the schooner Maggie Dall, beached last fall, breaks fully repaired and considerable improvements made; the tug Col. Ferry, repaired; barge Montpelier, changed to a three-and-after; the propeller New Era, new deck and other important repairs.

The new work is the tug W. Bacheller, for the Michigan Barge Company, of large size, and worth complete about $5,000; and a new steam-barge for Capt. Kirby, of that city, the keel of which is just laid, which is calculated for an actual tonnage of 2,000. She is to be 230 feet keel, 246 feet over all, 35 feet beam, and 19 feet hold, with cabins fore and aft. She is intended for the iron-ore trade, and is to be built as strong as possible. The outside planks are to be five inches thick, and the inside planks six inches; the whole taking half a million feet of the best oak timber that can be obtained. She is to have two boilers 8x15, made by J. W. Johnston, of Ferrysburg, and the engine, a 30x30 cylinder, is to be made at the Ottawa Iron-Works. The cost of the barge complete is estimated at $80,000. The plans and model were prepared by Mr. Callister.

At W. R. Louttit's shipyard the correspondent found Duncan Robertson, the master builder who has so long held possession, busy, but ready as ever to explain the work of the season. He says the business is far better than in any year back, and with good prospects for the future. Much has been done in repairing, the most important of which are the tug Van Dalson, rebuilt, lengthened, and renamed Lizzie Frank, at a cost of $2,500; schooner Leo, rebuilt, cost $2,000; schooner Evaline, rebuilt, cost $4,000; barge Hopper, repaired, cost $1,800. Many other repairs were smaller, but aggregating about $5,000. The new work completed is the tug Charles Gnewuch, built for the Canfield Tug Line of Manistee, worth $5,350; the tug J. McGraw, for the Muskegon Boom Company, worth $3,000; the dispatch steam yacht Boss, for the same company, thirty feet long and very fast, $1,500; and the steam-barge S. C. Hall, built for Stephen C. Hall, of Muskegon, worth $40,000. This barge is 160 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. She has just gone to Chicago with 400,000 feet of lumber for cargo. Mr. Robinson will soon build for Capt. Vanderhoef, now running the D. Cutler, Jr., a new steam-yacht for harbor and inland navigation, the fastest ever launched here.

The wages of workmen in both yards have increased 50 cents per day since the first of the year.

THE THOMAS W. PALMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The new steam-barge T. W. Palmer, with the schooner Melbourne in tow, arrived from below this evening. The Melbourne is loaded for Racine, to which port she will be towed by the tug Muir.

DEPARTURE OF A FLEET.

This evening the wind became fair, and the detained fleet and craft that sought shelter here yesterday all got away.

IN A FAIR WAY TO BE RESCUED.

A gentleman who arrived from Manitowoc to-day says the tug Hagerman is dredging a tunnel to the stranded schooner Resumption, and appeared to have partially turned her around.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 27.—Down—Propellers C. J. Kershaw, H. B. Tuttle and consorts, James Davidson and consorts, James F. Joy, Europe, John B. Merrill, John Pridgeon, Jr., and consort, Annie Smith and consort, Henry Howard and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Glasgow and barges; schooners Ahira Cobb, Saveland, Joseph Page, Red, White and Blue, Belle Mitchell, Monterey, John Magee, John R. Noyes, John M. Hutchinson, George B. Sloan, S. H. Foster, Porter, M. Martin.

Up—Propellers Avon, Delaware, India, Badger State, R. J. Hackett and consorts, Ontonagon and cargoes; schooners Nellie Redington, Niagara, Angus Smith.

Wind—Northwest; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 27.—Passed up—Propellers Russia, Dean Richmond, James Fiske, Jr., Antelope and barges, Allegheny and consort, schooner R. Morwood.

Down—Schooners James F. Joy, Lem Ellsworth, George M. Case, James Wade, M. Martin, S. H. Foster, Porter, New Dominion, Prince Alfred, Helvetia, Smith & Post, Penokee.

Wind west, brisk; weather cloudy.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich. Sept. 27.—Passed up—Propellers Avon, India, Badger State, James Fisk, Jr., Dean Richmond, Ocean, Russia; steam-barges Salina and barges, Antelope and barges, Egyptian and consort; schooners Lady McDonald, H. W. Sage, R. Morwood, A. Ford.

Passed down—Propellers Chicago, Alma Munro, Europe, and schooners G. M. Neelon, J. B. Merrill, Africa, John Pridgeon and consort; steam-barges O. Townsend and consort, Tuttle and consort, Glasgow and barges, Turner and barges, Mackinaw and barge, Edwards and consort, Huron City and barge, Anna Smith and consort, Davidson and consorts, Howard and barges, Kershaw, Africa, East Saginaw and barges; schooners Porter, S. H. Foster, M. Martin, Loveland, Red White and Blue, Belle Mitchell, Monterey, J. M. Hutchinson, G. B. Sloan, John Magie, Maumee Valley, Joseph Paige.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Arrivals—Schooners B. F. Bruce, Guido Pfister, C. K. Nims, grain, Chicago; schooner J. B. Wilbur, Duluth.

Cleared—Schooner D. A. Van Valkenburg, coal, Marquette; schooners F. A. Georger and Guido Pfister, coal; Scotia, C. K. Nims, Chicago.

Charters—Schooner C. K. Nims, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1.00; D. A. Van Valkenburg, coal to Marquette, 80c.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Milwaukee, Portage, schooners H. W. Sage, C. C. Barnes.

Charters—Schooners S. J. Tilden and Canton, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, on private terms; schooner C. K. Nims, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1 free; schooner Thomas Quayle, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1 free.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 27.—Entered—Schooner Pathfinder, Escanaba, ore; propellers Gordon Campbell, grain; Alaska, wheat; Conestoga, grain; schooners Schuylkill, wheat, Allegheny, corn, Chicago; steamer Pacific, Duluth, merchandise; propeller Prindiville and schooners Weeks and Keepsake, lumber, Bay City.

Cleared—Schooner Pathfinder, Escanaba, light; propeller Annie Young, Chicago, merchandise.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 26.—In harbor this morning—Steam-barges John N. Glidden and consort, Cormorant and consort, Ohio and consorts, Mills, Bessie, William Rudolph and tow, tog Music and barges; tugs Vulcan, I. U. Masters, Kate Williams, Mystic, Bob Hackett; Schooner Chappell; Scows Hannah and Alpena.

Wind west, light. The fleet have all gone out.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 27.—Arrived—Propellers Forest City, Havana, D. W. Rust, W. L. Brown, Smith, Moore; schooners H. H. Brown, Helena, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, Marengo, Pulaski, American, Richard Winslow, Higgie & Jones.

Cleared—Propeller W. L. Brown.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 27.—Passed down—Steamer City of Cleveland.

Arrived—Propeller J. F. Whiting; schooners Guiding Star, King Sister.

Cleared—Tug Niagara; schooners Montcalm, Mont Blanc, Montmerency, Montgomery, Republic, Havana.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 27.—Passed up—Schooner P. M. Rogers, Fair Haven to Milwaukee, coal.

Passed down—Schooners M. Fillmore, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. J. Suffell, Manistee to Kingston, deals.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 27.—Cleared—Schooner C. H. Burton, Ellen Spry, Mechanic, Mead, Duncan City; Propeller Lawrence.

Arrived—Schooner Melvina.

Wind westerly, fresh; cloudy and cold.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 27.—Passed through canal—Schooner Lottie Cooper, bound for Escanaba.

Departed—Tug Gregory, with tow.

Wind—South, light; clear and cold.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 27.—Arrived—Steamers Manitoba, Francis Smith; schooner M. A. Hurlbert; propeller Ontario.

Departed—Propellers Japan, V. Swain; steamers Manitoba, Francis Smith; schooner A. C. Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Arrived—Schooners Exile, Wells Burt, and Gleniffer; steam-barge T. W. Palmer and consort Melbourne.

Charters to Buffalo—Schooner W. H. Rounds, 21,000 bushels wheat at 4 cents.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 27.—Passed down—Schooners M. L. Breck, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Huron, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 27.—Arrived—Schooner M. Fillmore, from Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop G. F. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Simcoe, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Glenn Haven, sundries.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Wells, Erie, coal.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr James Couch, Erie, coal.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr Erastus Corning, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sunrise, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr M. E. Trimble, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Fellowcraft, Owen Sound, bark.
Schr G. M. Filer, Oconto, lumber.
Schr John Bigler, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Queen City, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Driver, Pierport, bark.
Schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Sturgeon Bay, ice.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Pensaukee, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lewis Day, Traverse Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Nevada, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Delaware, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Groton, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, St. Joseph's Island, telegraph poles.
Schr John Miner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lafrinier, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Homer, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Michigan, Buffalo, coal.
Schr North Cape, Alpena, cedar posts.
Schr Flying Mist, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr T. H. Howland, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr J. Duvall, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr A. C. Keating, Glen Haven, lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr O. M. Bond, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Nellie Gardner, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marquette, lumber
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee.
Schr H. Witbeck, Menekaunee.
Schr William Grandy, Menekaunee.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo.
Schr Active, Peshtigo.
Schr Starlight, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr S. A. Wood, Manistee.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River.
Schr Pauline, Manistee.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Menekaunee.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon.
Schr Nellie Hammond, Northport.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Munson, Muskegon.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon.
Schr Sardinia, Montague.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven.
Schr American, Escanaba.
Schr S. Bates, Pine Lake.
Schr Imperial, Menominee.
Schr Guido, Pierport.
Schr Tom Simms, Menominee.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Schr Ford River, Ford River.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee.
Schr Uranus, Menominee.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee.
Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 16,037 bu wheat, 1,250 tcs lard, 665 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, 300 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn and 1,000 brls lard.
Prop Nahant, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 42,800 bu corn and 1,000 tcs lard.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, 69,000 bu corn.
Prop Connemaugh, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn and 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 5,500 bu corn, 1,294 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat, 125 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. L. Sauveur's School of Languages,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
1334 Michigan-av.

The School will be opened Sept. 29. Circulars and tickets for the Lectures at Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Cobb's Library, Root & Sons, and Lyon & Healy. Dr. Sauveur will hereafter receive calls at his class rooms, 1334 Michigan-av., every day, to commence Wednesday, Sept. 22, from 3 to 5 p. m. Address letters to the Grand Pacific.

Programme of the Lessons.
CHANGES.

The Morning Classes will be commenced not on September 27, but on the 29th.

The Afternoon and Evening Classes will be commenced not on September 27, but on October 4.

The Afternoon and Evening Classes for French will meet not three times, but four times a week.

For both, the days will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays.

All the Classes will meet at 1334 Michigan-av.

(See for Lectures the amusement column.)

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MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing.

West Side—Natatorium 504 and 506 West Madison-st. South Side—123 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

For particulars send for catalogue.

MISS DEVEREUX'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, 34 Newbury-st., Boston. Native Professors of languages, distinguished lecturers. Pupils prepared for college and Harvard examinations. References: Rev. Drs. Orville Dewey, Ed. E. Hale; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston; Col. Jas. A. Howe and Mr. J. G. McKindley, of Kenosha, Wis.; Mr. D. R. Holt, 305 Water-st., Chicago; Mr. Wildman Mills, Lexington, Mich. Address during August at Marshfield, Mass.

Huron-st. School

Will reopen Sept. 16. Kindergarten and Department for Boys attached. Apply to Miss E. S. KIRKLAND, 275 Huron-st.

The Young Ladies' Athenæum,

Jacksonville, Illinois, as an educator of Young Ladies, is unsurpassed in America. For Circular, address ELMORE CHASE, Superintendent.

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Martine's Dancing Academies, 55 Ada-st., 1010 Indiana-av. and 22d-st., 273 Chicago-av. Monday's Classes—Ladies', 3 p. m., Gents', N. S. Tuesday's Classes—Private, S. S. Wednesday's Classes—Gents', 8 p. m., Children's, W. S. Thursday's Classes—Union, 8 p. m., Children, 3 p. m., and School Sociable, N. S. Friday's Classes—Union and School Sociable, S. S.; Ladies', W. S. Saturday's Classes—Children's, S. S.; Union, Children's, and Sociable, W. S.; and Children's, N. S.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

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Miss Nourse's Family and Day School,

166 W. Seventh-st. and Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22d. Communication between Country Home and City School by private omnibus. Classical, French, and English Courses fit for Harvard Examinations. Circulars on application.

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25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

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Full course TWO YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins Oct. 7. Applications at 1 Somerset-st., Boston, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to 12 a. m. For circulars apply to R. R. RAYMOND, Principal.

MISS D. B. BURT'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and misses, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, will reopen Sept. 22, 1880. Choice location and best advantages for social and intellectual culture. Pupils receive personal care and instruction. Number received into the family limited. Circulars free.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	†9:15 pm	[illegible]
aDes Moines Night Express	†9:15 pm	[illegible]
aDes Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aCedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bWinona & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bWinona & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
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	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	[illegible]
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	[illegible]
bNebraska Express	10:01 am	[illegible]
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	[illegible]
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	[illegible]
bMendota & Ottawa Express	3:15 pm	[illegible]
bSt. Louis Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock FallsEx	4:35 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	[illegible]
cOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	[illegible]
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	[illegible]
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 a m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	*7:30 a m	*7:45 pm
Milwaukee Ex (Oconomowoc & Waukesha Saturdays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	* 5:00 pm §10:10 am	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	† 9:00 pm *10:10 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 9:45 am	[illegible]
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	[illegible]
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:35 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:35 pm	[illegible]

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express. & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex	§ 3:30 pm	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 pm	† 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	[illegible]
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 pm	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 35th	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Daily, except Saturday. ‡ Daily, except Monday. § Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'n'twoc (daily) [illegible]
Saturday Boat don't leave until [illegible]
Night b'ts for Milw'ke, &c., Tues & Frid [illegible]
Ludington, Manistee, &c., Sat & Sund'y excepted [illegible]
Kewaunee, Ahnepee, &c., Tues & Frid [illegible]
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily) [illegible]
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday [illegible]
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday [illegible]
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. [illegible]